The Huntingdon Journal.

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The Huntingdon Journal.

J. R. DURBORROW, - - J. A. NASH,
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

Office on the Corner of Fifth and Washington streets.

THE HUNTINGDON JOURNAL is published every Wednesday, by J. R. DURBORROW and J. A. NASH, under the firm name of J. R. DURBORROW & Co., at $2,00 per annum, IN ADVANCE, or $2,50 if not paid for in six months from date of subscription, and $3 if not paid within the year.

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B. F. GEHRETT, M. D., *ECLECTIC PHYCICIAN AND SURGEON*, having returned from Clearfield county and permanently located in Shirleysburg, offers his professional services to the people of that place and surrounding country. apr.3-1872.

DR. F. O. ALLEMAN can be consulted at his office, at all hours, Mapleton, Pa. [march6,72.

D. CALDWELL, Attorney-at-Law, No. 111, 3d street. Office formerly occupied by Messrs. Woods & Williamson. [ap12,'71.

DR. J. C. FLEMMING respectfully offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office No. 743 Washingtpn Street. may24.

DR. A. B. BRUMBAUGH, offers his professional services to the community. Office, No. 523 Washington street, one door east of the Catholic Parsonage. [jan.4,'71.

E. J. GREENE, Dentist. Office removed to Leister's new building, Hill street Huntingdon. [jan.4,'71.

G. L. ROBB, Dentist, office in S. T. Brown's new building, No. 520, *Hill* St., Huntingdon, Pa. [ap12,'71.

H. GLAZIER, Notary Public, corner of Washington and Smith streets, Huntingdon, Pa. [jan.12'71.

H. C. MADDEN, Attorney-at-Law Office, No. —, *Hill* street, Huntingdon, Pa. [ap.19,'71.

J. SYLVANUS BLAIR, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office, Hill street, three doors west of Smith. [jan.4'71.

J. R. PATTON, Druggist and Apothecary, opposite the Exchange Hotel, Huntingdon, Pa. Prescriptions accurately compounded. Pure Liquors for Medicinal purposes. [nov.23,'70.

J. HALL MUSSER, Attorney-at-Law, No. 319 Hill st., Huntingdon, Pa. [jan.4,'71.

J. R. DURBORROW, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will practice in the several Courts of Huntingdon county. Particular attention given to the settlement of estates of decedents. Office in he JOURNAL Building. [feb.1,'71.

J. W. MATTERN, Attorney-at-Law and General Claim Agent, Huntingdon, Pa., Soldiers' claims against the Government for back pay, bounty, widows' and invalid pensions attended to with great care and promptness. Office on Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

K. ALLEN LOVELL, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Special attention given to COLLECTIONS of all kinds; to the settlement of Estates, &c.; and all other Legal Business prosecuted with fidelity and dispatch. Office in room lately occupied by R. Milton Speer, Esq. [jan.4,'71.

MILES ZENTMYER, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will attend promptly to all legal business. Office in Cunningham's new building. [jan.4,'71.

R. ALLISON MILLER. H. BUCHANAN.
MILLER & BUCHANAN,
DENTISTS,
No. 228 Hill Street,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
April 5, '71-1y.

P. M. & M. S. LYTLE, Attorneys-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will attend to all kinds of legal business entrusted to their care. Office on the south side of Hill street, fourth door west of Smith. [jan.4,'71.

R. A. ORBISON, Attorney-at-Law, Office, 321 Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. [may31,'71.

JOHN SCOTT. S. T. BROWN. J. M. BAILEY
SCOTT, BROWN & BAILEY, Attorneys-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Pensions, and all claims of soldiers and soldiers' heirs against the Government will be promptly prosecuted. Office on Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

T. W. MYTON, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office with J. Sewell Stewart, Esq. [jan.4,'71.

WILLIAM A. FLEMING, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Special attention given to collections, and all other legal business attended to with care and promptness. Office, No. 229, Hill street. [ap19,'71.

Miscellaneous.

GO TO THE JOURNAL OFFICE For all kinds of printing.

EXCHANGE HOTEL, Huntingdon, Pa. JOHN S. MILLER, Proprietor. January 4, 1871.

NEAR THE RAILROAD DEPOT,
COR. WAYNE and JUNIATA STREETT
UNITED STATES HOTEL,
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FOUNDRY FOR SALE on line of Railroad, in one of the best agricultural regions in Pennsylvania. For information inquire of J. A. POLLOCK, meh13,'72-tf.] Huntingdon, Pa.

TO ADVERTISERS:

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THE HUNTINGDON JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED

EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING

BY

J. R. DURBORROW & J. A. NASH.

Office corner of Washington and Bath Sts.,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

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ETC., ETC., ETC., ETC., ETC.,

—:o:—

Our facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing superior to any other establishment in the county. Orders by mail promptly filled. All letters should be addressed,

J. R. DURBORROW & CO.

The Muses' Bower.

I Wouldn't! Would You?

I wouldn't give much for a girl who would follow
Such fashions as our girls do—
Who dress in the finest of silk, then besides
Wear bracelets that shine as if new:—
I wouldn't give much for this girl—
Would you?

I wouldn't give much for the girl who would bend,
As graceful as Grecianers do;
Who struts down the street to exhibit her feet,
While the boys stand with eyes all askew;—
I wouldn't give much for this girl—
Would you?

I wouldn't give much for the girl who would try
To cut herself almost in two,
With the hope that she'll o'erhear somebody say
"That's a nice little waist, I tell you;"
I wouldn't give much for this girl—
Would you?

And the girl who ought to wear shoes number four,
Yet torture themselves with a two,
And then with the Boston limp, onward they go,
With the grace of a kangaroo;—
I wouldn't give much for this girl—
Would you?

I wouldn't give much for the girl who would cut
Such extras as most of them do;
Who tries to convince all the gents that their hump
Is the natural flesh as it grew;—
I wouldn't give much for all such—
Would you?

The Story-Teller.

Married for Pity.

THE bright, countless stars were dotted over the broad blue heavens, and the full moon had just thrown aside her dark curtain and was flooding the earth with a silvery splendor. Every now and then the shrill cry of the night hawk and the wail of the whip-poor-will broke upon the silent night. The soft June air was heavy with the perfume of rare flowers, and, in the distance, the faint, musical sound of falling waters could be heard.

It was a glorious night, and all lovers of nature would stand and gaze upon the scene, entranced, with mind and heart filled with the one thought, that the wonderful works of nature were the most beautiful and perfect of all works.

Around the porch which surrounded this lovely home, numerous rose-vines, and rich foreign plants, trailed their luxuriant branches and gave forth their sweetest perfumes.

At one end of the porch, entirely concealed from view by the dense shrubbery, sat a young girl. The pure moonlight, falling across her face, revealed the fine, delicate features, and heavy light hair, brushed away from the broad white brow and worn in a wavy mass over her shoulders.

Her thoughts were pleasant ones, for a sweet smile hovered around the rose-bud lips, and the soft brown eyes shone resplendent with happiness.

This slender, white-robed girl, was Virgie Atherton, the child-wife of Col. Atherton, a wealthy young merchant.

Her husband had gone to Philadelphia to meet a friend, and knowing that he would soon return, she had come out to wait for him.

She was toying with the roses she had gathered, crushing their scented leaves between her little white hands, thinking herself the happiest girl in the world. She loved Morris Atherton from the first moment she had looked into his kind eyes.—It was only one short month before, on her fifteenth birthday, at her father's deathbed, that she had met him. She had been summoned hastily from the distant Academy to receive, for the last time, her only parent's blessing.

Col. Atherton was with her father when she arrived, and upon him fell the task of soothing into quietness her wild grief.

As is often the case, Mr. Ingram's income ceased at his death, and when the funeral expenses would be defrayed and all debts discharged, there would remain but three hundred dollars for the orphan.

With his dying breath, John Ingram commended his daughter to the care of Morris Atherton, and begged him to promise that he would never see her want.

Col. Atherton gave the required promise, adding with much emotion, "John, your daughter is a sweet girl, and if she will consent, I will marry her to-night, and by this means have a right to protect and care for her all my life."

John Ingram grasped his young friend's hand, and silently thanked him.

Calling his daughter to his bedside, he said in a broken voice: "Virgie, my darling child, you know that I must die, and when I'm gone you'll be left alone, without one friend in the world. Morris Atherton will make you his wife, if you'll consent, and, oh! my child, it will make my death so much happier, to know that there is some one who will love and care for you when I'm gone."

He fell back among the pillows exhausted. His weeping daughter bent over him, and kissed his pale brow softly.

The shy, timid girl looked up at the tall, handsome Colonel, and meeting his warm glance, her eyes drooped and the color leaped into her pale cheeks. She had known him scarcely a day, and yet she loved him. Placing her little hand in his, she said in a trembling voice:

"I will obey papa, and, if you wish it, I will become your wife."

Col. Atherton raised the hand to his lips, released it, and left the room immediately to go in search of a minister.

In a short time he returned, accompanied by the Rev. James Southerton.—Standing by the bedside of Mr. Ingram, they were made man and wife, and received the dying man's blessing upon their union.

When all was over, Morris Atherton took his child-bride to his beautiful country home in Pennsylvania, and by his gentle kindness to her, soon taught her to think but lightly of her recent loss. Every day her love for her husband grew stronger, and her life with him was one long, happy dream.

"Oh! dear, I wish he would come; I'm so lonely," murmured Virgie Atherton, half aloud, tossing back her hair, with a slight show of impatience.

Suddenly she started, and leaned eagerly forward, as the sound of voices broke upon the still air. She instantly recognized one as that of her husband, and the other must be the friend whom he had gone to the city to meet.

The speaker paused for a moment, a short distance from where Virgie was sitting.

"But, Morris," said the strange voice, "what tempted you to marry if it was not love?"

"It was pity, Harry; Virgie was such a sweet, timid child, that I shuddered at the thought of one so young and pure struggling alone in this wicked world. I thought in time I would learn to love her, but she is such a mere child that I fear I have done wrong in binding her young life to mine. In time she would have met some one who would love her as she deserves to be loved. But I fear that I will never teach myself to love her."

"But come, Harry, let's go in, or Mrs. Atherton will begin to think we are never coming."

They passed on and entered the house.

Virgie Atherton sat as motionless as a marble figure; her face looking stern and deadly pale in the clear moonlight. A few short moments before she was one of the happiest mortals on earth; now she was miserable. Her husband, whom she loved better than her life, did not care for her. He had married her for *pity*. Her scarlet lips wreathed themselves in a scornful smile, as she slowly repeated the word.—Her heart was filled with a wild anguish. So keen and bitter was her grief that for the moment she cared not whether she lived or died.

She rose, and entered the house, silently seeking her own room. She had left it so short a time before, a light-hearted, happy child; now she stood within its walls again, a broken-hearted woman. Her heart was dead; from its ashes had sprung a cold, hard heart, that would require many years of waiting to warm it into love again.

She stood for a moment before the glass, drooping some scarlet flowers in her hair, and then she went down to welcome her husband's guest, her plain white dress sweeping after her with every turn of her slender, graceful figure. She was very pretty, with a proud, high-bred look about her, that instantly proclaimed her a lady. And all who gazed into her soft brown eyes, found in them a strange attraction.

Her husband rose as she entered, and introduced Harry Hoffman. She welcomed him in a graceful, dignified manner, which was highly pleasing to Col. Atherton. Soon she was chatting as freely and pleasantly as though she had known him all her life. Shortly after, at her husband's request, she seated herself at the piano and began to sing; she was a fine singer, but to-night she surpassed herself; clear and beautiful as the notes of the lark at early noon, rose the sweet voice, floating through the room and out on the still night air. Morris Atherton was astonished, and a feeling of pride rose up in his heart, that she was his wife.

When she had finished, Mr. Hoffman approached the piano, and complimented her so highly that the color burned in her pale cheeks.

The evening passed very pleasantly, and when Virgie had retired Harry turned to Morris Atherton, saying: "By George, Morris, you've got a sweet little wife.—She's a real beauty; if I was sure of winning such a jewel, I would get married to-morrow; but those kind of wives are scarce now-a-days."

"Yes, Virgie is a good girl," replied Morris, coolly, turning the leaves of a book.

Another month passed slowly, and as yet there was no visible change in the young wife's manner; she was the same gay, happy, bright-eyed spirit that had first made the dreary home of Morris Atherton a sweet dwelling place. No one ever dreamed, while gazing upon her bright young face, that her heart was slowly breaking, with a keen, bitter grief.

But a change was taking place in Morris Atherton; in his heart there was springing up a warm, earnest love for his sweet girl-wife.

Returning from his office one evening, he thought: "I will tell Virgie how dear she has become to me, my little treasure, how dreary and desolate would be my life without her."

When he entered his house his wife did not run to meet him, as was her usual custom, and thinking that she was in her room, he went in search of her; but she was not there. Coming down again he inquired of the cook, if Mrs. Atherton had gone out.

"Yes, sir," replied Jane, "she started this morning, just after you left. I think she must have received some bad news, for when she told me that she would not be back to-night, she could scarcely speak for crying. She told me to give you this letter when you returned, sir."

He took the letter, and tearing it open, read the contents, which ran as follows:

MY HUSBAND:—Before you receive this I will be many miles away, out in the world, alone. On the evening that Harry Hoffman arrived, I heard you tell him that you did not love me, and that *pity* prompted you to marry me. Since then I have waited, with a bitter pain on my heart, praying that you would learn to love me; but it was in vain. The love I feel for you will last forever; I will never love again. Seek not to find me, for I never will return. Good-by, and God bless you, is ever the prayer of VIRGIE.

Morris Atherton stood motionless, with pallid face, and wide standing eyes, crushing the letter in his hand.

She was gone, his Virgie, his sweet young wife, gone—just when he had realized how dear she was to him; out in the cold world, without a friend.

"I will search for her," he exclaimed; "tell her how fondly I love her, and make her come back to me. Oh! Virgie, Virgie, what have I done!" He buried his face in his hands, and his strong frame trembled with suppressed emotion.

Weeks lengthened into months, the months into years, and still the weary search was continued without success. No trace of the young wife could be discovered.

* * * * * *

Ten years have passed since last we saw Col. Atherton; but time in its passage has dealt gently with the handsome Colonel, and the added years left not a wrinkle upon his noble face.

He was standing in the centre of a group of ladies and gentlemen, in the splendid reception room of one of New York's most prominent statesmen.

"Colonel," said one of the gentlemen of the party, "have you been introduced to Miss Burdell, the distinguished young authoress? I am told that she is to be here this evening."

"No, sir; I've not had the honor, although I should be delighted to form her acquaintance," replied Col. Atherton.

"Look, there she is, leaning on the arm of Judge Seighbert," exclaimed another of the party.

Miss Burdell was a tall, stately looking girl about twenty-five. She had a face of surpassing beauty, its marble-like whiteness only relieved by the vivid crimson coloring of her sweet lips, and the lustrous brightness of her large brown eyes. She wore a rich dress of pale blue silk, with white flowers in her dark brown hair.—There was an air of sadness about the sweet face which one could not fail to observe.

"Col. Atherton, Miss Burdell," said Mr. Lewis, presenting Morris Atherton to the young authoress.

They looked into each others eyes for an instant. Morris started and cast a keen, searching glance upon Miss Burdell; she bowed and passed on, while Morris Atherton turned aside to hide the look of pain which swept across his face.

Why had this young lady affected him so strangely? Her presence had torn open the wound which he had thought was healed forever, her eyes were so like his young wife's; his lost Virgie. Ten years had flown since she had left him, and yet the wound was still fresh.

Calling upon an old friend one evening shortly after, he was surprised to meet Miss Burdell. It was her home, and in a short time Morris Atherton became a regular visitor. Miss Burdell treated him kindly, but gave him no encouragement. She was distant with all, and appeared to have no desire for gentlemen's society.—She rarely ever laughed, and many called her the "woman with no heart."

Morris Atherton called one evening, and finding her alone, he informed her that he was about to start for Europe in a few days. He watched her face eagerly to see if she evinced any sign of regret at his departure. She looked up quickly, and Morris saw a tear sparkling in the brown eyes. He took her hand, saying in a quiet voice, "Miss Burdell, may I tell you the story of my life?"

"Yes, I would be delighted to hear it!" she replied in a slightly tremulous voice.

"Ten years ago," he began, "at the age of thirty, I married a young girl of fifteen.—The marriage was performed at the death bed of her father. It was pity prompted me to make her my wife, but it soon ripened into a deep, earnest love, before I became aware of the true state of my feeling toward her. I thoughtlessly mentioned to one of my friends what motive had prompted me to marry such a child, and she overheard the remark. One month after, she left our home, and I have never seen her since. I love you, Miss Burdell, but it is because you possess my lost darling's eyes. I would not ask you to share a divided heart, for I love Virgie best.—You are the first person to whom I have told the sad story, and now I will say good-by, perhaps forever."

Miss Burdell raised her eyes, and looked at him steadily for a moment, then leaning forward, she exclaimed in a sobbing voice, "Oh! Morris, don't you know me, I am Virgie, your wife!" He opened his arms and clasped her to his heart, his long lost treasure. Winding her arms about his neck, Virgie wept tears of wild, happy joy.

For ten long, weary years she had waited and prayed for this meeting. When she met him at Mr. Dolton's reception, her heart threw off its icy bondage and throbbed again with the passionate love of years ago. She would not make herself known to him, she would wait and see if he was still true to the memory of his wife, who had been as dead to him for so many years. The second time that she met him, she knew that he loved her, and the knowledge filled her heart with a sweet, inexpressible joy. At last, Oh! at last! the yearning wish of her heart was satisfied, her husband loved her.

When her sobs had become less frequent her husband raised the drooping head, and looking into the beautiful eyes of his wife, asked, "Why did you leave me, my darling? Oh! Virgie, if you had but waited a few short hours, you would have learned how dear you were to me, and all the bitter anguish of those long, weary years would have been saved."

"I could not wait any longer Morris, the thought that you could not love me, was slowly killing me, and I knew that it was better for us to part. I was possessed of the same talent as my father, and I would try to support myself. I went direct to New York, and with the few hundred dollars left me by my father, I managed to live until I found a publisher for my articles, I assumed the name of Burdell, and dragged out a weary existence, living in hope that we would meet and that you would learn to love me. God has answered my prayer; Oh! Morris, my husband!"

He drew the slender figure closer to his side, and kissed her softly, gently.

Back to their lovely home in Pennsylvania, went Morris Atherton and his beautiful wife, to spend their days in peaceful joy. Beautiful children cluster around their hearth-side, and love and happiness reigns supreme.

Reading for the Million.

Sonography.

A hopeful philosopher thinks the time may come when a man's words will be made to write themselves down automatically as fast as they come from his lips—when a speech will yield a sound picture, or a sonogram, that we may gaze upon, as we do now the notes of music. Light, he says, is a wave motion, and the chemist has found a substance which the waves, as they dash against it, can transform or transmute, and so we have got photography. Sound is a wave motion; its waves are as breakers—lights are as ripples; the former large and slow, the latter small and rapid. Since we have got the substance that is impressible by the little weak waves, why should we despair in finding substance that will alter under the influence of the great strong ones? We can make a lamp-glass ring with the voice pitched to a certain note; soon we may cause the same sound to vibrate a body that will make a mark on paper while it swings, and then we make another working body vibrate to another sound, and so on up the gamut. Thus we shall get an apparatus which will mark the notes of a melody each as it is sung; and after this it is not difficult to conceive a series of vibrations, each attuned to one of the few separate and distinct sounds the human voice can utter. Here will be an analogue to the photographic camera. Placed before a speaker, such an apparatus will sonograph all he has to say.

Queer Mistakes.

There are in Dorchester, says a correspondent, twin brothers, whose resemblance to each other is so strong that strangers can hardly tell them apart. They keep a grocery and provision store, and were one day bringing in bags of meal from a wagon, which was out of sight from inside the store. Nathan had his coat on, but Eli was in his shirt-sleeves. A stranger in the shop watched them coming in and going out one after the other, but only one was visible at a time, and at last he exclaimed to Eli, "Well, you're the smartest man I ever saw, but why do you keep putting on and taking off your coat?" These brothers and several other men were in the habit of getting up very early and going to swim in the "reservoir pond," and once Eli going, as was his wont, to Nathan's house to call him, by tapping on the pan, saw his own face reflected from the glass, and taking it for his brother, called out, "Come on; they're all waiting for you."

The General Laws.

The whole makes a pamphlet of seventy-five pages and contains forty-nine acts, not more than one twentieth part of the legislation of the last session. For every general law that was passed at least twenty private or special acts were granted, nearly always prejudicial to the public good. Some of the general laws are very important, and their existence on the statute book should be made public. From an exchange we copy an abstract of them:

Enlarging Powers of Common Pleas.

No. 6—Enlarges the powers of Courts of Common Pleas so as to authorize them to incorporate gas and water companies, market and town-hall companies, and societies for the protection and preservation of birds, fish and game.

Married Women and Sewing Machines.

No. 7—Permits married women to contract for the purchase of sewing machines for their own use, without the husband joining in the contract.

Monument to Promoters of Common Schools.

No. 8—Authorizes the appropriation of a site in the Capitol grounds for a monument to be erected by the State Teacher's Association "to the memory of the chief founders and most distinguished promoters of the common school system of Pennsylvania."

Liquors on Election Day.

No. 11—Prohibits the selling or giving away, by tavern or saloon keepers, of any spirituous or malt liquors, on any general or special election day, during the time the polls are kept open—under penalty of fine and imprisonment.

Ejectment Suits.

No. 22—That whenever, in any action of ejectment, a non-suit or judgment for defendant shall be had, the defendant may enter a rule upon the plaintiff to sue out a writ of error thereon, within one year; and if plaintiff shall fail to do so, he shall be forever debarred; and thereupon defendant may enter a rule upon plaintiff to show cause why he should not bring a second action within one year from the determination of the rule; and if no good cause for delay be shown, the rule shall be made absolute; and upon the expiration of the year the plaintiff shall be debarred from bringing any action upon the same title.

Earnings of Married Women.

No. 24—Secures to married women their separate earnings, either of labor, business or property, free from any legal claim of the husband, or his creditors. To prevent fraud, before any married woman shall be entitled to the benefits of this act, she must first petition the Court of Common Please therefor, which petition shall be entered on record.

Preferred Stocks.

No. 28—Authorizes any company incorporated under the general law, with consent of a majority in interest of its stockholders, to issue preferred stock shall be entitled to such dividends, not exceeding twelve per cent, as the directors may prescribe, payable out of the net earnings, and the holders of such preferred stock shall not be liable for the debts of the company.

Execution Attachments.

No. 25.—Where execution attachments issued from court, attaching debt, money, stocks, or other property in the hands of persons, or corporations as garnishees, and where proceedings have been stayed on the judgment, from any cause, defendant may file a bond, with sureties, conditioned that the defendant shall pay to plaintiff, on the determination of the case, whatever amount shall be due by the garnishees, whereupon the garnishees shall be discharged from further liability. The cause may be prosecuted to final judgment, but the defendant and his sureties shall be alone liable for judgment and costs.

Wages of Mechanics and Laborers.

No. 40—Provides that all moneys due any miner, mechanic, laborer, or clerk, from any person or chartered company, owing or leasing any mine, manufactory or other business, for any period not exceeding six months preceding the sale or transfer of such works, by execution or otherwise, preceeding the death or insolvency of such employers, shall be a lieu upon the property, and first paid out of the proceeds of the sale; provided the claim does not exceed two hundred dollars, and shall be filed as mechanics liens are now filed.

Labor Statistics.

No. 46—Provides for the appointment, by the Governor, on or before the first Monday of May, inst., and biennially thereafter, a suitable person to act as Chief of the Bureau of Labor Statistics and of Agricultuture, who shall collect and systematise statistics with reference to labor in its relation to the social, educational, industrial and general interests; the condition, wages and treatment of all classes of our working people, and the effect of the same upon the permanent prosperity and productive industry of the commonwealth. Statistics relating to the mineral, manufacturing, agricultural and commercial productions of the State, shall also be collected and classified, and report thereof made to the Legislature. The Commissioner of Labor Statistics shall be paid a salary of two thousand dollars annually, and shall appoint an assistant at a salary of fourteen hundred dollars.

Want in Life.

There is nothing more fortunate for moderate genius than to be born poor. The "silver spoon" class are a very comfortable people, no doubt, but the great trouble with them is, their education is mainly of this order, and if they don't become very great they are extremely likely to become the very opposite. There is no middle ground for them, for they were not taught to regard any, and consequently, they are, as a general thing, unfit for it. Poverty has helped men to solve some of the greatest problems of life. Half its brave deeds have been a necessity, and the most of its noble sayings have been born of a determined opposition. It does a man good to put him at his wits' ends. Emergencies make men. Any man can be a general or a pilot in a calm; but storms show the mental. Reputation is made more by boldness and will, than by ability and patience. Life is too short to wait for the tide whose ebb leads on to fortune. We must make the most of present opportunites, but we shall hardly do it, unless present opportunities are in the main present necessities. The man who works out these to the fullest extent is the most successful man.

Dangerous Telegraphy.

Two young men, telegraph operators, boarding at one of our leading third-class hotels, find great amusement in carrying on conversation with each other at the table by ticking on their plates with knife, fork or spoon. A combination of sounds or ticks constitute the telegraphic alphabet and persons familiar with these sounds can converse thereby as intelligently as with spoken words. A few days ago, while these fun-loving youths were seated at breakfast, a stout-built young man entered the dining-room with a handsome girl on his arm, whose blushing countenance showed her to be a bride. The couple had, in fact, been married but a day or two previous, and had come to San Francisco from their home in Oakland, or Mud Springs, or some other rural village, for the purpose of spending the honeymoon The telegraph tickers commenced as soon as the husband and wife had seated themselves.

No. 1 opened the discourse as follows: "What a lovely little pigeon this is alongside of me—ain't she?"

No. 2. "Perfectly charming—looks as if butter wouldn't melt in her mouth. Just married, I guess; don't you think so?"

No. 1. "Yes, I should judge she was. What luscious lips she's got! If that country bumpkin beside her was out of the road, I'd give her a hug and a kiss just for luck."

No. 2. Suppose you try it, anyhow. Give her a little nudge under the table with your knee."

There is no telling to what extent the imprudent rascals might have gone, but for an amusing and entirely unforeseen event. The bridegroom's face had flushed and a dark scowl was on his brow during the progress of the ticking conversation; but the operators were too much occupied with each other to pay any attention to him. The reader may form some idea of the young men's consternation when the partner of the lady picked up his knife and ticked off the following terse but vigorous message:

"This lady is my wife, and as soon as she gets through with her breakfast I propose to wring both your necks—you insolent whelps."

The bridegroom was a telegraph operator and knew how it was himself.—*San Francisco Chroncile.*

Educating Girls.

Educating girls for household duties ought to be considered as necessary as instruction in reading, writing, and arithmetic, and quite as universal. We are in our houses more than half of our existence, and it is the household surroundings which affect most largely the happiness or misery of domestic life. If the wife knows how to "keep house," if she understands how to "set a table," if she has learned how things ought to be cooked, how beds should be made, how carpets should be swept, how furniture should be dusted, how the clothes should be repaired, and turned and altered, and renovated; if she knows how purchases can be made to the best advantage, and understands the laying in of provisions, how to make them go farthest and last longest, if she appreciates the importance of system, order, tidiness, and the quiet management of children and servants, then she knows how to make a little heaven of home—how to win her children from the streets; how to keep her husband from the club-house, the gaming-table and the wine cup. Such a family will be trained to social respectability, to business success, and to efficiency and usefulness in whatever position may be allotted to them. It may be safe to say that not one girl in ten in our large towns and cities enters into married life who has learned to bake a loaf of bread, to purchase a roast, to dust a painting—to sweep a carpet, or cut and fit and make her own dress. How much the perfect knowledge of these things bears upon the thrift, the comfort and health of families, may be conjectured, but not calculated by figures. It would be an immeasurable advantage to make a beginning by attaching a kitchen to every girl's school in the nation, and lessons given daily in the preparation of all the ordinary articles of food and drink for the table; and how to purchase them in the market to the best advantage, with the result of a large saving of money, an increase of comfort, and higher health in every family in the land.

Sewing Machine Sales for 1871.

The magnitude to which the sewing machine business has grown is only surpassed by the rivalry of the various competitors, few of whom are unfamiliar with the numerous artifices resorted to for the commendation and sale of the particular machine sought to be sold. If the number of sales be any criterion of merit, the Singer seems to bear the palm, as shown by sworn returns of the companies, made under the licenses granted them by the owners of the sewing machine patents, and which are as follows:

THE SINGER MF'G CO...	Sold 181,260	Machines
Wheeler & Wilson Mf'g Co..	" 128,526	"
Grover & Baker S. M. Co...	" 50,838	"
Weed S. M. Co	" 39,655	"
Howe Machine Co. (Jan. 1, to July 1.)	" 34,010	"
Wilcox & Gibbs S. M. Co...	" 30,127	"
Wilson S. M. Co	" 21,153	"
Amer. B. H. O. & S. M. Co..	" 20,121	"
Original Howe S. M. Co.....	" 20,051	"
Florence S. M. Co	" 15,947	"
Gold Medal S. M. Co	" 13,562	"
Davis S. M. Co	" 11.568	"
Domestic S. M. Co	" 10,397	"
Finkle & Lyon Mf'g Co.....	" 7,689	"
Ætna S. M. Co	" 4,721	"
Blees S. M. Co	" 4,557	"
Elliptic S. M. Co	" 4,555	"
Empire S. M. Co	" 2,965	"
Parham S. M. Co	" 2,056	"

The Chicago Relief Committee's returns show a like result:

THE SINGER	2,427
Wheeler & Wilson	135
Howe	127
Grover & Baker	44
Wilcox & Gibbs	30
Florence	18
Finkle & Lyon	20
Blees	17
Ætna	11
Wilson	5
Western Empire	2
Manhattan	2
Davis	2
Elliptic	1
Gold Medal	1
American Button-Hole	2

We are told that the applicant in every case has designated the kind of machine desired.—*New York Daily Witness.*

A MAN from one of the rural districts recently went to Washington to see the sights. A member of the House, whose constituent he was, said: "Come up to-morrow and I will give you a seat on the floor of the House." "No, you don't!" replied Johathan; I alway manage to have a cheer to set on at home, and I bet I hain't come to Wash'n'ton to sit on the floor! Injuns may do that when they come, if they like, but I, that am civilized, don't do it."

Around the Fireside.

Let every one who has the privilege of one foot of ground raise some flowers. Nothing so beautifies the homestead or renders the heart light and happy as beautiful, sweet, fresh flowers.

Cultivate politeness in the home circle. Manners, says the eloquent Edmund Burke, are of more importance than laws. They give their whole form and color to our lives. According to their quality, they aid morals; they supply them or totally destroy them.

A real impetuous laugh dissipates many illusions, sweeps the twilight out of our imaginations; and brings honest daylight. No dry, hacking laugh. It should be spontaneous. We have seen men fall to laughing, who had not heard the cause of mirth, but only had caught the contagion of other men's laughing. It is hard not to laugh with men who are in earnest about it.

A neat, clean, fresh, cheerful, sweet, well-arranged house exerts a moral influence over its inmates, and makes the members of a family peaceful and considerate of each other's feelings and happiness. The connection is obvious between the state of mind thus produced and respect for others and for those higher duties and obligations which no law can enforce. On the contrary, a filthy, squalid, noxious dwelling, in which none of the decencies of life are observed, contributes to make its inhabitents selfish, sensual, and regardless of the feelings of others.

Get a small covered basket—loosely made wicker work is the best. Mix oats, grass seed, clover and peppergrass, or almost any other small seed handy, with earth, fill the basket, tie the cover tightly down and leave strings so that it may be hung in the air with either side up. It only needs occasional watering to put forth a wildness of green shoots that within two weeks will hide the basket, and when these are kept trimmed down it makes one of the prettiest oddities imaginable.

Sometimes little children come to us, bringing in their tiny hands the keys to the kingdom of Heaven. The man whose heart was perhaps growing hard in the struggle of life—who unconsciously was becoming worldly; whose face, practised in meeting men, was gradually becoming rigid in its outlines; whose keen eye was losing its tenderness—has been sent to him these sweet little angels as a voice from God?—

Trailing clouds of glory do they come
From Heaven, which is their home.

If there is any environment which can degrade a human being or harden a young heart, it is the atmosphere of merely fashionable life. You may take the tenderest and most beautiful and lovely girl, the one that is kindest at home, and loves her father and mother best, and put her into the highest circle of fashionable life, with plenty of money and plenty of scope to do as she pleases; let her dress herself as she will; cover herself with diamonds and pearls, costly silks and laces; let the love of admiration become the controlling passion; and by and by all the tenderness of that young nature passes away; her thoughts concentrate upon herself, what figure she is cutting, who her admirers are, what conquests she can make; and by and by the youthful, beautiful modesty is gone, and the way is open for vice that, in the beginning, would not have been dreamed of, or if thought of, put away as utterly impossible.

Sitting up for Her Boy.

Here and there throughout the village a few lights flicker like pale stars through the darkness. One shines from an attic window, where a youthful aspirant for literary honors labors wasting the midnight oil and the elixir of his life in toil, unless it may be save as patience and industry are gained, and give him a hold upon eternal happiness. Another gleams with a ghastly light from a chamber into which death is entering and life departing.

One light shines through a cottage window from which the curtains are pushed partially aside, showing a mother's face, patient and sweet, but careworn and anxious. The eyes gazing through the night, are faded and sunken, but lighted with such love as steals only into the eyes of true and saintly mothers, who watch over and pray for their children; who hedge them in from the world's temptation

The Huntingdon Journal.

J. R. DURBORROW, - - - - - EDITOR

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

Wednesday Morning, June 5, 1872.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

General ULYSSES S. GRANT.

ELECTORS.

SENATORIAL.

Adolph E. Borie, Phila. | J. M. Thompson, Butler.

REPRESENTATIVE.

1. Joseph A. Bonham.	14. John Passmore.
2. Marcus A. Davis.	15. S. D. Freeman.
3. G. Morrison Coates.	16. Jessee Merrill.
4. Henry Broom.	17. Henry Orlady.
5. Theo. M. Wilmer.	18. Robert Bell.
6. John M. Bromall.	19. J. M. Thompson.
7. Francis Shroder.	20. Isaac Frazier.
8. Mark H. Richards.	21. Geo. W. Andrews.
9. Edward H. Green.	22. Henry Floyd.
10. D. K. Shoemaker.	23. John J. Gillepsie.
11. Daniel R. Miller.	24. James Patterson.
12. Leander M. Morton.	25. John W. Wallace.
13. Theodore Strong.	26. Charles C. Boyle.

FOR GOVERNOR,

Gen. JOHN F. HARTRANFT,

OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE,

Judge ULYSSES MERCUR,

OF BRADFORD COUNTY.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,

General HARRISON ALLEN,

OF WARREN COUNTY.

FOR CONGRESSMEN AT LARGE,

GEN. HARRY WHITE, of Indiana,
GEN. LEMUEL TODD, of Cumberland.

For Delegates at Large to the Constitutional Convention.

Wm. M. Meredith, Philadelphia; J. Gillingham Fell, Philadelphia; Harry White, Indiana; William Lilly, Carbon; Linn Bartholomew, Schuylkill; H. N. M'Allister, Centre; William H. Armstrong, Lycoming; William Davis, Luzerne; James L. Reynolds, Lancaster; Samuel E. Dimmick, Wayne; George V. Lawrence, Washington; David N. White, Allegheny; W. H. Arney, Lehigh; John H. Walker, Erie.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS LIVING OUT OF THE COUNTY.

After the first of July the JOURNAL will not be mailed to subscribers residing out of the State, and only out of the county at our option, UNLESS PREPAID. This course has been made necessary by a score or two of our subscribers, scattered over the West, to whom we have sent bills, failing to respond. We give them until the 1st of July to come to time and if they do not pay by that date, we will make out their bills at the rate of THREE DOLLARS per year, and forward them to the proper officers for collection. tf.

☞ The weather in England is reported very favorable for the crops.

☞ The Free Traders have held a mass meeting in New York, and repudiated the Cincinnati nominee for the Presidency.

☞ Spain is in a state of intense political excitement. The King's life is threatened, and grave consequences are feared.

☞ England and the United States are still unable to come to terms on the indirect claims question, and the Treaty itself is imperiled.

☞ The report that Dr. Livingstone had been found is not generally credited. His own son says he does not believe he has been seen or heard from.

☞ The reduction of the public debt during the month of May amounted, omitting fractions, to *seven million dollars!*—How about Grant's Administration?

☞ Congress has declined to extend the patent right on the Wheeler & Wilson and some other sewing machines. In consequence of this the best machines will soon be sold for twenty-five or thirty dollars.

☞ Senator Sumner has been calling the President to account for indulging in fast horses, palace cars, and sea shore loiterings. Poor Sumner has put himself in a wrong position with the Administration, and is chafing sadly on account of his own imprudence. Nothing is going right with him.

☞ Wilmington, Del., is becoming renowned for its iron ship building industry. Wilmington is also advancing rapidly in the construction of railroad cars and machinery. A large amount of capital and labor is employed in these and other railroad industries, and over a million of dollars worth of goods is turned out yearly.

☞ New York city has unveiled and dedicated a beautiful statue to the memory of the immortal Shakspeare. It is placed in the Central Park, and the group now includes Gothe, Schiller, Humboldt, Morse, and Skakspeare. There is wisdom in applying a portion at least of the public contributions in this way, not only in the parks of the larger cities, but in the public squares of towns and villages. In the selection of subjects our own Presidents and Statesmen should not be overlooked.

"THE NATIONAL GUARD."

Shall we have a district organization of the "National Guard" in Huntingdon?—The objects of the organization are excellent, namely, to educate its members up to the full measure of their political responsibilities; to attach them to their country and their government. In short, to make them *good citizens*, and zealous supporters of law and order, and thus of the government itself.

Col. Fitzgerald, and others of Philadelphia, are authorized to carry into operation these organizations in Pennsylvania, or impart all information necessary for that purpose.

JAPAN.

It is stated in recent dispatches from Japan, that the Mikado has issued an order granting religious toleration, and guaranteeing protection to the Christian Missionaries in that country. This is no doubt one of the early fruits of the representations made to Iwakura and his associates at Washington, by christians, and by the newspaper press.

It was stated in New York a few days ago, at the Anniversary Meeting of the Baptist Churches, that the Mikado himself had renounced his Pagan faith and given his adherence to the Christian religion. At all events the way seems clear for Christian effort in Japan.

THE CHAPPAQUA SAGE.

Sudden changes of opinion always excite distrust, unless they are accompanied by causes so adequate and apparent that the metamorphosis is at once explained. Where surrounding circumstances are unchanged, and where no logical or sufficient reason can be perceived for a revolution in life-long action and sentiment, there naturally arises a suspicion of hidden, mercenary, selfish, or dishonorable motives. If the conversion, besides being sudden and inexplicable, was calculated to subserve ambitious ends and aspirations, while a continuance in the former sentiments would not, the doubt of honest conviction and high-minded sincerity in all the premises would almost, or quite, amount to certainty. Such is the position which Horace Greeley now occupies in the minds of those who have hitherto been his political coadjutors. Like Saul of Tarsus he has suddenly betook himself to the companionship of those whom he has ever before denounced as base and dangerous. In the case of the saint there was a light in the heavens visible to those who stood round about; but in the case of the Chappaqua philosopher there is only the blackness of Cimmerian darkness, far from suggestive of any thing celestial. Horace Greeley has deserted the Republicans; nay more, the censures and objurgations which for so many years he bestowed upon their opponents, he now pours out upon them, he well knowing that the Democrats make it their greatest boast that they are unchanged. Horace Greeley has not kept his "first estate;" politically he is

"Hurl'd headlong flaming from th' etherial sky,
With hideous ruin and combustion, down
To bottomless perdition."

Not only has he deserted the great and noble party to which he was attached, but his hatred towards it will hereafter be greater than that of a person who never belonged to it. During the old wars between the Mahometans and Christians, the latter were accustomed to say that "one renegade was worse than ten Turks."—There is a natural abhorrence in the human mind against treachery and selfish desertion. The renegade feels and knows it. He is sensible of the meed he deserves from faithful and honorable minds, and he hates those who award it to him. As the Northern doughfaces exceeded the very slave-mongers in their obsequiousness and devotion to the system of slavery, so Greeley and the *Tribune* will now exceed Marble and the *World* in the spitefulness, malignancy and venom with which they will pursue the Republicans. Well, be it so. Let him do his worst, and that *worst* will not be found very portentious or dreadful. As individuals in the same family are chary in public criticisms of each other, so members of a political party are reluctant to make attacks on an associate whose heart is right, and yet much of whose conduct is mischievous. This forbearance has long been exercised towards Greeley; but now his desertion renders it legitimate to examine the man as he is, and as he has been. He is now an enemy to the Republican party. He will either be the presidential candidate of the so-called "Liberals," or that of the Democratic party, or an Ismaelitish bushwhacker, marauding on the outskirts of those he hates the most. But he need not be feared in either position. If the Democrats do not take him up, he cannot get a single electoral vote. If they do, it will cause the stampede of hundreds of thousands of Democrats. All the sorcheads, all the personal adherents, all the misguided Republicans Greeley could carry with him would not compensate for such loss. The Cincinnati conglomeration of odds and ends which culminated in the nomination of Greeley, is already dissolving into its original elements. Stanley Matthews, its first chairman, has publicly denounced it as being itself the most striking example he could adduce of chicanery and corruption. The revenue reformers have openly seceded and called another Convention. The New York *Evening Post* has deserted the Convention. The movement is not supported by any Republican papers of ability. The *Tribune*, when challenged to name any Republican daily newspaper, except itself, that cast its lot with the Cincinnati mongrel party, could not do it, and could only designate *four* insignificant weekly (or weakly) papers in its own State, and one of them has since perished for want of support. The German Republican press throughout the Union, remains true to its allegiance, and both Republican and Democratic Germans, as a rule, repudiate Greeley as a candidate or as a chief. They are not dice, to be shifted at will from one place to another by any political juggler however adroit.—The great body of American Republicans reject the *Tribune* sage with the disgust which his recreancy merits.

Among the Democrats, so far from gaining new strength, Greeley is constantly becoming more distasteful and unwelcome. The leading Democratic journals are opposed to his being nominated at Baltimore, as are the most prominent Democratic leading men. Where, then, is Greeley's strength? It is certainly not portentous in the North, and will not be, unless the Blair family by the same manipulations, treacheries, and conspiracies which effected the nomination at Cincinnati, can force him upon the Baltimore Convention. In that case will any considerable number of Republicans follow him into the Democratic camp? Only misguided, disappointed and recreant Republicans can do so.—Their number, we feel sure, will be small. The great Republican party itself is too devoted to its principles, too well acquainted with the needs and situation of the country, too much animated with intelligence, too sensible that liberty and reform can only be maintained by its own success, too patriotic, and too progressive, to be led into any fool's chase after Horace Greeley.

Ever since Mr. Greeley obtained reputation and prominence as a partisan and pungent editor of the *Log Cabin* in 1840, it has been patent to all who knew, and to all who critically observed him, that he especially lacked the qualifications necessary for an able and successful leader. The Harrison campaign was managed by shrewd and sagacious men like Seward and Weed. They made use of Greeley to great advantage, and as a writer he did efficient execution. He was handled so adroitly that he fancied he was the directing and controlling mind, and wished to establish a triumvirate with Seward and Weed. They saw he was very well as a writer, but would be ruinous as a leader. Others saw it too, and greedy and anxious as Greeley has always been for office, neither the Whig nor Republican parties ever dared to trust him in prominent and executive positions. If now and then nominated to some office he invariably ran behind his party ticket, and all the circulation and popularity of the *Tribune* never could secure for him a respectable currency as a candidate. The frequent disappointments he suffered in his aspirations for office led him to dissolve the firm of Seward, Weed & Greeley, and since then, like Barkis, he has always been willing, and always unsuccessful, except in serving out a month or two of somebody else's term in Congress, where in that short period he made himself thoroughly odious and obnoxious to men of all parties without exception or distinction. He has repeatedly shown himself a marplot, and notwithstanding his Chinese physiognomy, so "childlike and bland," he has exhibited stupid obstinacy fully equal to that of Andrew Johnson or any other jackass.

During Lincoln's celebrated canvass with Douglass, and during the legislative contest which followed it, Greeley was quite as much for the latter as the former. He electioneered for Lincoln about as he did for the Republicans in Connecticut last spring. Afterwards at the Convention in Chicago where Lincoln was first nominated, and where the competition was between such men as Lincoln, Seward and Chase, was our Chinese sage, running over with apparent simplicity, and he too, had his candidate. He pressed his favorites by "ways that were dark and tricks that were vain." He swore good mouth-filling oaths, and manifested his great knowledge of men, his exquisite discrimination of character, and his profound conception of statesmanship, by repudiating Lincoln and Seward, and men of that calibre, and exalting the brilliant luminary and intellectual paragon, Edward Bates.

During all the Administration of Mr. Lincoln he was perpetually annoyed and worried by this same Chinese politician.—At one time it would be his heedless "On to Richmond," at another his cowardly counsel to make degrading and suicidal concessions, and at another by prosecuting insane negotiations in Canada.

As early as November 9, 1860, Mr. Greeley demonstrated how safe and judicious it would have been to have entrusted the guidance of these United States to his sagacity and wisdom. In the *Tribune* of that date he says:

"Now if the Cotton States consider the value of the Union debatable, we maintain the perfect right to discuss it . . . . And whenever a considerable section of our Union shall deliberately resolve to go out, we shall resist all coercive measures designed to keep it in."

On the 17th December 1860, the Chappaqua jurist, patriot and philanthropist evinced his legal acumen by telling *what he knew about the Declaration of Independence*. He says:

"We have repeatedly asked those who dissent from our views of this matter to tell us frankly whether they do or do not assent to Mr. Jefferson's statement in the Declaration of Independence that Governments derive their *just* powers from *the consent of the Governed;* and that whenever any form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, *it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it,* and to institute a new government," &c.

Further along in the same article we may see him invoking the incoming Administration to precipitate itself against "FUGITIVE SLAVES;" and now it is expected by some that he will receive the "negro vote" with grateful acclamation. He says:

"We fully realize that the dilemma of the incoming Administration will be a critical one. It must endeavor to uphold and enforce the laws, *as well against rebellious slaveholders as fugitive slaves.* The new president must fulfil the obligations assumed in his inauguration oath, ... but if ever seven or eight States send agents to Washington to say, We want to go out of the Union, we feel constrained by our devotion to human liberty to say, Let them go! And we do not see how we could take the other side without coming in direct conflict with those rights of man which we hold paramount to all political arrangements, however convenient and advantageous."

One week later, December 24, 1860, Mr. Greeley poured out his soul with a philanthropy at which Jeff. Davis and his yet unrepentent followers may clap their hands and hail a brother secessionist. He says:

"Most certainly we believe that governments are made for peoples, not peoples for governments—that the latter derive their just power from the consent of the governed; and whenever a portion of this Union, large enough to form an independent, self-subsisting nation, shall see fit to say, authentically, to the residue, 'We want to get away from you,' we shall say—and we trust self-respect, if not regard for the principles of self-goverment, will constrain the residue of the American people to say—'Go!'"

Five days after the inauguration as President of the Confederate States, of that distinguished citizen who was subsequently bailed with such alacrity and enthusiasm by Mr. Greeley, the latter, in the *Tribune* of February 23, 1861, spoke thus:

"If the Slave States, the Cotton States, or the Gulf States only, choose to form an independent nation, *they have a clear moral right to do so.*"

As men, and even philosophers, not unfrequently persist in opinions which appear preposterous to the majority of mankind, so our wise statesman continued to respect his previous declarations. In the *Tribune* of September 26, 1862, in a letter to H. McChesney, of Troy, N. Y., Mr. Greeley says:

"But I *shall insist* that, if it had been proved that the people of the Slave States—or even of the Cotton States alone—had really desired to dissolve the Union, and had peacefully, deliberately and authoritatively expressed that wish, *we should* have assented to it. At all events *I* should."

These extracts show that Greeley might be styled *secessionist* as well as any Southern fire-eater of the rebellion. If we contrast him with Mr. Lincoln during this period, it is Hypericon to a Satyr. And yet when Mr. Lincoln had been renominated, when certain discontented Republicans had held a convention at Cleveland and nominated Fremont and Cochrane, when the fortunes of the republic were in a most critical condition, and our patriotic President needed all possible aid and assistance, this *Tribune* secessionist treacherously and secretly stabbed Mr. Lincoln by sending out the following letter to the Governors of States, as private and confidential:

"New York, Sept. 2, 1864.

Hon. —— ——

YOUR EXCELLENCY: The undersigned have been requested by a body of influential Unionists to communicate with the loyal Governors, for the purpose of eliciting replies to the following queries:

1. In your judgment is the re-election of Mr. Lincoln a probability?

2. In your judgment, can your own State be carried for Mr. Lincoln?

3. In your judgment do the interest of the Union party, and so of the country, require the substitution of another candidate in place of Mr. Lincoln?

In making these queries we give no opinion of our own, and request yours only for the most private and confidential use.

Yours truly, HORACE GREELEY.
Editor of the *Tribune* (and two others)."

The people answered Mr. Greeley's interrogatories as they will answer those of Cincinnati next November.

We have other specimen's of this man's opinions and consistency, but the length of this article admonishes us to postpone them to a future occasion.

DEMOCRATIC STATE NOMINATIONS.

The Democratic State Convention assembled at Reading, on the 30th ult., and nominated Hon. C. R. Buckalew, of Columbia county, for Governor; Hon. James P. Thompson, of Erie, (or the Pennsylvania Railroad Company,) for Judge of the Supreme Court; William Hartley, of Bedford county, for Auditor General; Hon. Richard Vaux, of Philadelphia, James H. Hopkins, Esq., of Allegheny, and Hon. H. B. Wright, of Luzerne, for Congressmen-at-Large. The nomination for Governor is the best that the Democratic party could have made within its own ranks, and it behooves the Republican party to put its house in order. The candidate for Supreme Judge is the stand-by of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad in all its contests with the people, and we will see how the people will treat him now that it is their turn once. Mr. Hartley, of Bedford, if he were elected, would own the State and monopolize every dollar in it.—If we feel disposed we think we can dissect him in such a way that we can spoil his little game for him. We are intimately acquainted with his record. The candidates for Congressmen-at-Large are all good men, but do not belong to the popular class.

THE RAILWAY KING.

Colonel Thomas A. Scott has just obtained a victory over John W. Garrett, in Washington, where Congress has granted Col. Scott the right to build a large railroad depot on an eligible site South of Pennsylvania Avenue, and within half a dozen squares of the capitol. It is said, and we believe with truth, that Col. Scott presides over twenty-six railroad corporations, from which he draws the handsome annual salary of $176,000. He now is asked by a large number of the stockholders to accept the presidency and undertake the control of the great Erie road; but here again he finds his opponent in John W. Garrett, the president of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. The scene of the battle between these two gentlemen is transferred from the committee rooms of the capitol to Wall street, and instead of Senators and Representatives marshaled on opposing sides, we have immense railroad companies, millionaires and an army of bankers and brokers. The contest seems likely to be the greatest ever fought in the railroad world, and will command the attention not only of America but of Europe. The great American railway king has never yet surrendered nor been beaten; nor will he in this battle if he personally desires a victory.

THE JEWS.

In no country in the world, since their expulsion from Jerusalem, have the Hebrew race found a home or even an asylum, except in the United States. From time to time, they have been robbed, imprisoned and murdered, or expelled from every country in Europe in which they took up their residence. Coming from various European countries they have invariably received a welcome in the United States, and protection under the American flag.—Our census takes no account of them as a separate people; yet there are hundreds of thousands of them here, while the English census shows only eighty thousand Jews in that country. Liberty, protection, and freedom of thought in America, has modified the character of the Hebrew; but while his heart responds gratefully, he ignores the Christian religion and adheres to his ancient delusion.

OUR WOOL CLIP.

The wool clip of the United States amounted in 1871 to 177,000,000 pounds, and is the largest of any country in the world. England produced 159,969,000 pounds; Australia, 152,500,000 pounds; La Plata, 138,070,000 pounds.

Our clip of 1860 was only 60,264,913 pounds. This has been nearly trebled in eleven years. A large increase in the number of sheep in the United States has taken place during the last twelve months, and a corresponding increase of wool may be anticipated in the report for 1872. The wonderful progress made in this agricultural industry during the last decade must be attributed mainly to the effects of a protective tariff which has shielded our sheep growers against undue importations from La Plata and other countries.

THE DEMOCRATIC SPLIT.

Never was a greater mistake made by any political organization than that of the democrats in the encouragement and aid they afforded in the development of the Cincinnati Convention. It was done under the grand idea of causing a split in the Republican party. But alas for human inventions: the snare set for others is the very one in which they have themselves been caught. The nomination at Cincinnati has rent the Democratic party in twain, and to-day they stand amazed at the result of their own work. One portion of the party go it blind for Greeley; another is violently opposed to him and will let the party sink into its grave before they will consent to endorse their life long political enemy.

YOUNG.

J. Russell Young has, we are informed, accepted the position of resident editor of the New York *Herald* in London, at a salary of $8,000 per annum. Mr. Young commenced his newspaper experience as office or errand boy in the Philadelphia *Press*, and graduated from the chair of chief editor of that paper. He went from there to New York and accepted the situation of managing editor of the New York *Tribune*. Leaving that position he established the New York *Standard*, one of the best dailies in the great metropolis. He leaves that paper in charge of a younger brother, equally brilliant as a newspaper writer. The Youngs are natives of Pennsylvania, and we are proud of them.

☞ James Gordon Bennett, of the New York *Herald* is dead.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

Closing Hours of Congress—Decoration Day—The Eight Hour Movement—Greeley—The Democratic Sentiment—The German Vote—The Philadelphia and Baltimore Conventions—Sumner on the President.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 3, 1872.

CLOSING HOURS OF CONGRESS.

By meeting earlier in the forenoon and holding evening, and frequently all-night sessions, both Houses of Congress have done an immense amount of work during the past week. Very little unfinished work of importance will lie over.

IN MEMORIAM.

"Decoration Day" in Washington has become a season of peculiar interest. The great city of the dead, at Arlington, Gen. R. E. Lee's former residence on the banks of the Potomac, on the opposite side of the river from Washington, was, on Thursday, the 30th of May, visited by seven to ten thousand of our citizens, who gathered there to listen to the ceremonies in honor of the brave soldiers who gave their lives to save their country; and after these ceremonies to lay fresh flowers upon the graves of the fallen. The services consisted of prayer, music, and addresses, the principal one being delivered by General N. P. Banks, member of Congress.

THE EIGHT HOUR MOVEMENT.

The public sentiment here is in full sympathy with those who are laboring to lessen the number of hours devoted to toil. All the workmen in the Navy Yards, and upon Government buildings and other Federal property in all parts of the Union are now required to give eight hours only for a day's work.

The Strikes which commenced in New York for the eight-hour principle are extending to all the principal cities. There is no rioting or boisterous proceedings; but those engaged are firm against all compromise and they will ultimately succeed after strong resistance by some of the employers. Many of the employers have already yielded, and are now running their establishments under the new system.

GREELEY.

The Greeley faction is growing "smaller by degrees and beautifully less" every day. The Greeley club in Washington has John D. Defrees, former Congressional printer, for its chief manager. At the meeting for Organization a few evenings since, it was found that there were not as many members on the roll as they wanted for officers, a President and 22 Vice Presidents; so the meeting adjourned to recruit. This is the more damaging to the prospects of the club, as they had proposed to make Washington a kind of headquarters from which to issue campaign documents to all parts of the country.

THE DEMOCRATIC SENTIMENT.

The Washington *Patriot* for some few weeks after the Cincinnati convention, wrote up Greeley's qualifications and prospects in glowing terms. It has however changed its tone and daily denounces the nominee of the convention as a vain and foolish old man, governed by an inordinate thirst for public office. Here in Washington all the leading democrats are opposed to endorsing Greeley. This sentiment as is known here, is extending rapidly through the southern states.

GREELEY AND THE GERMANS.

A very careful canvass has been made by parties in Washington to ascertain how far Greeley will be supported by the Germans. If the outspoken sentiments of the German newspaper press can be taken as an indication of the German sentiment, Greeley will not draw votes enough from among that class of citizens to form a corporal's guard. I have seen a collection of quotations including editorals cut from nearly every German paper printed in the United States, and all without exception opposed to the election of the Sage of Chappaqua. Senator Schurz is terribly grieved at the nomination and refuses to give Greeley his aid and support.

THE PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION.

There has been a very general impression among leading statesmen in Washington that all those names that have been pressed for the Vice Presidency will be dropped, and a compromise vote cast for General N. P. Banks. There is certainly no man in the country better qualified to fill the office, and probably no one who has stronger claims upon the confidence and affections of all the people.

THE BALTIMORE CONVENTION.

It is now settled conviction of the leading statesmen in Washington, including Senators and Congressmen of both parties that the Baltimore convention will not recognise Greeley in their nomination for President.

A PUBLIC HOLIDAY.

All the Government Departments, and nearly every place of business was closed in Washington on "Decoration day."

MARKET BUILDINGS.

The new market houses just completed in Washington city, will form one of the finest markets in any part of the country, and there are few places where the markets are better filled or contain a greater variety than in Washington.

PREPARING TO GO.

Congressmen are packing their trunks and preparing for an immediate departure for home. They voted to adjourn to-day, but will hardly be able to do so.

TAX AND TARIFF BILL.

The Senate has passed the House tax and tariff bill, with a number of amendments, by a vote of 50 to 3.

SUMNER ON THE PRESIDENT.

In the Senate on Friday, Mr. Sumner made a motion to indefinitely postpone the sundry civil appropriation bill for the purpose of making his speech on the French arms report, which he characterized as a whitewashing one, the committee having been improperly appointed, &c. He then proceeded to arraign the President in the most bitter terms, referring to him passing time in palace cars, with fast horses, and seaside loiterings. He denounced him for appointing relatives to office, &c. The Senate was not very full at the time, not more than one-half of the Senators being in their seats. It is generally supposed that the speech was intended for effect at Philadelphia and Baltimore.

PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.

Pennsylvania Avenue, leading from the Capitol to the White House, and extending on from the White House to Georgetown, and from the Capitol on to the Navy Yard, is about three miles long and 160 feet wide. Between the Capitol and the President's residence it is paved in the most approved manner with wood pavement, and in a few months the entire length of three miles will be paved.

The same process is going on upon all the principal avenues and streets in the city.

N. H. P.

Letter from the West.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., May 25th, 1872.

Dear Journal: We left the city of Davenport on the 20th inst. for Minnesota, by a steamer of the same name, but after spending a day and night on the Mississippi, and being detained three hours by the boat running on a sand bar, concluded that this kind of speed did not suit us, in these days of telegraphs and railroads, and when we reached Dubuque, we transferred our baggage and ourselves on board a train running from Dubuque to St. Paul.

Dubuque is a finely located city on the slope of the Iowa Bluffs, with a population of 25,000. Here the Iowa Division of the Illinois Central R. R. crosses the Mississippi river, which is spanned by a magnificent iron bridge. On our way up to this point, we passed through several other railroad bridges of similar construction; one at Clinton, and one at Davenport. The latter is said to have the largest draw, for the passage of steamers, in the world. The drawed is work by a stationary engine. The route from Dubuque to St. Paul passes through a fine farming country, dotted all along with thriving towns. The principle ones being Waterloo, Charles City, Cedar Falls, and Austin, near the State line, averaging from three to five thousand of a population. The grain and grass all along the route is looking well.

We reached St. Paul on the 22d, and stopped at the Metropolitan Hotel, which by the way compares favorably with the Girard and Continental Hotels in Philadelphia.

St. Paul is the centre of business for the North-western States of Iowa and Minnesota. The location is on the north-eastern side of the river, and has a population of 25,000. The principle public buildings are the new Custom House, Opera House, and the Capitol of the State. The hotels and business houses are fine structures, generally four and five stories high, and most by built of a fine quality of Minnesota granite. The number of railroads entering St. Paul and now in operation, is ten, and five in progress of building. We visited Lake Como, one of the most delightful places of resort, which is reached by a splendid drive of three miles along an avenue of one hundred feet in width. Fountain Cave, near the banks of the Mississippi, is a natural curiosity. It is said to have been explored for a quarter of a mile. We next visited Fort Snelling, with its massive looking walls, tower, and bastion, looking down upon you from the top of the precipitous bluffs, from the river's brink. It was built in 1828, as a protection from the Indians. It is now used as a supply for the frontier forts. Minnehaha Falls, immortalized by Longfellow's celebrated poem, is a place of great resort, and on sunshiny days, beautiful rainbows add their glory to the scene. Our next drive was to Col. Wm. S. King's farm, three miles from Minneapolis; it contains thirteen hundred acres, and adjoins Lake Harriet and Lake Calhoun. He has the reputation of being the most extensive raiser of blooded stock in the United States, and probably in the world. He has now some fifty head of blooded horses, among the number some of the fastest in the west, and one hundred and eighty-five bulls, cows and calves, part of them Durham, Short Horn, Alderney and Ayershire. His largest bulls weigh 2500 pounds, and the cows 2200 pounds, and his prices for these range from $2,000 to $2,500. He also owns some two hundred Merino and Southdown sheep. He has three large barns, closely connected, each one of the main buildings are fifty feet square and three stories high, having each two wings two stories high and one hundred and eighty feet long. The stock is kept in separate rooms or stalls, with doors opening out into a wide passage way or entry. The buildings are all planed and painted outside, and planed and neatly finished inside. Col. King is now in Washington, and is post master for the House of Representatives. He has a fine mansion on the premises, in which his agent resides. From here we left for Minneapolis, after a full day's work, and stopped at the First National Hotel.

Minneapolis is situated on both banks of the Mississippi, adjacent to the falls of St. Anthony. In 1870 the city occupied the west only. The two cities, St. Anthony and Minneapolis, have since coalesced under the general name of Minneapolis, having a population of 26,000. This city has the prettiest location of any that we have seen in our travels; the streets are very wide and straight, and cross each other at right angles. The country around it is rolling and clear of bluffs. Many attractions center in this city. The Falls of St. Anthony, seventy five feet in heighth, are much admired by the visitor. These Falls afford immense water power, and here are in operation paper, woolen, grist, planing and other mills. Also several extensive saw mills, the two largest of which saw 100,000 feet each per day. We leave this to-morrow morning for Stillwater, Pine City, and into the interior to spend a few days.

L.

United States Laws.

[OFFICIAL.]

LAWS

OF THE

UNITED STATES

PASSED AT THE

FIRST SESSION OF THE FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 47.]

AN ACT to extend the time for filing claims for additional bounty, under the act of July twenty-eight, eighteen hundred and sixty-six.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, The the time for filing claims for additional bounty, under the act of July twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, and which expired by limitation January thirteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, be, and the same is hereby, revived and extended until the thirtieth day of January, eighteen hundred and seventy-three; and that all claims for such bounties filed in the proper department after the thirteenth day of January, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, and before the passage of this act, shall be deemed to have been filed in due time, and shall be considered and decided without filing.

Approved, April 22, 1872.

[GENERAL NATURE.—No. 48.]

AN ACT in relation to bounties.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That every volunteer, non-commissioned officer, private, musician, and and artificer who enlisted into the military service of the United States prior to July twenty-second, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, under the proclamation of the President of the Unitee States of May third, eighteen hundred and sixty one, and the orders of the War Department issued in pursuance thereof, and was actually mustered before August sixth, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, into any regiment, company, or battery, which was accepted by the War Department under such proclamation and orders, shall be paid the full bounty of one hundred dollars under and by virtue of the said proclamation and orders, of the War Department, in force at the time of such enlistment and prior to July twenty-second, eighteen hundred and sixty-one: *Provided,* That the same has not already been paid.

Approved, April 22, 1872.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 49.]

AN ACT to create the Linkton land district, in the State of Oregon.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That all that portion of the State of Oregon lying south of the fourth standard parallel south of the base-line, between townships eighteen and nineteen south, and east of the meridian line between ranges five and six in said State, shall constitute an additional land district, to be called the Linkton district; and the office of said district shall be located at Linkville, subject to be changed by the President of the United States as the public interests may require.

SEC. 2. That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to appoint, in accordance with existing laws authorizing appointments to office, a register and a receiver for the district hereby created, who shall each be required to reside at the site of the office for said district, have the same powers, responsibilities, and emoluments, and be subject to the same acts and penalties which are or may be prescribed by law in relation to other land officers of the United States for the State of Oregon.

SEC. 3. That all sales and locations made at the offices of the district in which the lands embraced in this district have hitherto been included, situate within the limits of this district, which shall be valid and right in other respects up to the day on which the new office shall go into operation, be, and the same are hereby, confirmed.

Approved, April 24, 1872.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 50.]

AN ACT relating to proposals and contracts for transportation of the mails, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any person or persons bidding for the transportation of the mails upon any route which may be advertised to be let, and receiving an award of the contract for such service, who shall wrongfully refuse or fail to enter into contract with the Postmaster General, in due form, and perform the service described in his or their bid or proposal, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not exceeding twelve month.

SEC. 2. That each bid for carrying the mail shall hereafter have affixed to it the oath of the bidder, taken before an officer qualified to administer oaths that he has the ability pecuniarily to fulfil his obligations, and that the bid is made in good faith and with the intention to enter into contract and perform the service, in case his bid shall be accepted; and that the signatures of his guarantors are genuine, and that he believes said guarantors pecuniarily responsible for and able to pay all damages the United States shall suffer by reason of the bidder's failing to perform his obligations as such bidder.

SEC. 3. That any postmaster or other officer of the Post Office Department who shall affix his signature to the certificate of sufficiency of guarantors or sureties before the guaranty or contract is signed by the guaranters or sureties, or shall knowingly make any false or illusory certificate, shall be forthwith dismissed from office and shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both.

SEC. 4. That no bidder for carrying the mails shall be released from his obligation under his bid or proposal, notwithstanding an award made to a lower bidder, until a contract for the designated service shall have been duly executed by such lower bidder and his sureties, and accepted, and the service entered upon by the contractor to the satisfaction of the Postmaster General.

SEC. 5. That after any regular bidder or contractor for the transportation of the mail upon any route shall have failed to enter into contract, and commence the performance thereof as herein provided, the Postmaster General shall proceed to contract with the next lowest bidder for such service, who will enter into a contract and perform the same, unless the Postmaster General shall consider such bid too high; in which case he shall readvertise such service. And in all cases of regular contracts hereafter made, the contract may, in the discretion of the Postmaster Gener l, be continued in force beyond its express terms for a period not exceeding six months, until a new contract with the same or other contractors shall be made by the Postmaster General.

SEC. 6. That hereafter all bidders upon every mail route for the transportation of the mails upon the same, where the annual compensation for the service on such rout at the time exceeds the sum of five thousand dollars, shall accompany their bids with a certified check or draft, payable to the order of the Postmaster General, upon some solvent national bank, which check or draft shall not be less than five per centum on the amount of the annual pay on said route at the time such bid is made, and in case of new service not less than five per centum of the amount of one year's pay proposed in such bid if the bid exceed five thousand dollars per annum. In case any bidder, on being awarded any such contract, shall fail to execute the same with good and sufficient sureties, according to the terms on which such bid was made and accepted, and enter upon the performance of the service to the satisfaction of the Postmaster General, such bidder shall forfeit the amount so deposited to the United States, and the same shall forthwith be paid into the treasury for the use of the Post Office Department; but if such contract shall be duly executed and the service entered upon as aforesaid, such draft or check so deposited shall be returned to the bidder.

SEC. 7. That in case of the sickness, or unavoidable absence from his office of the posmaster of any money-order post-office, he may, with the approval of the Postmaster General, authorize the chief clerk, or some other clerk employed therein, to act in his place, and to discharge all the duties required by law of such posmaster: *Provided,* That the official bond given by the principal of the office shall be held cover and apply to the acts of the person appointed to act in his place in such cases: *And provided farther,* That such acting officer shall, for the time being, be subject to all the liabilities and penalties prescribed by law for the official misconduct, in like cases, of the postmaster for whom he shall act.

SEC. 8. That the Postmaster General, whenever he may deem it consistent with the public interest, may accept new surety upon any contract existing, or hereafter made, for carrying the mails, in substitution for and release of any existing surety.

SEC. 9. That the Postmaster General is hereby authorized to cause to be placed to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, for the service of the Post Office Department, the net proceeds of the money-order business; and that the receipts of the Post Office Department, derived from this source, during each quarter, shall be entered by the Auditor of the Treasury for the Post Office Department, in the accounts of said Department, under the head of "Revenue from money-order business."

Approved, April 27, 1872.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 51.]

AN ACT to amend section second, act of August thirteth, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, in relation to the transportation and exportation of imported goods, wares, and merchandise in bond through certain ports in the State of Texas.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section second of the act of August thirtieth, eighteen hundred and fifty-two entitled "An act authorizing imported goods, wares, and merchandise, entered and bonded for warehousing in pursuance of law, to be exported by certain routes to ports and places in Mexico," be so amended that imported merchandize, duly entered and bonded at a port of the United States, and withdrawn from warehouse in accordance with existing law, for exportation for San Fernando, Paso del Norte, and Chihuahua, Mexico, shall pass through Indianola, the port of entry for the district of Saluria, in the State of Texas, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe, as well as through the port of Lavaca, in said district, as required by said section.

Approved, April 30, 1872.

Deaths.

Obituary notices 10 cents per line for all over four lines—cash to accompany the notice. This includes memorial tributes, resolutions of societies, etc.

M'CABE.—In this borough, on Monday last, William S. M'Cabe, in the —th year of his age.

New Advertisements.

A GOOD CHANCE.

50

NEW PIANOS AND ORGANS

For sale on

MONTHLY
AND QUARTERLY
PAYMENTS.

PIANOS:

$285, $300, $850, $400, up to $1000.

ORGANS:

$50, $100, $125, $140, $150, $200, and up to $900.

AGENCY FOR ALL of the BEST MAKES.

EVERY INSTRUMENT GUARANTEED.

Now is your time to bu

The Huntingdon Journal.

Wednesday Morning, June 5, 1872.

READING MATTER ON EVERY PAGE.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

MEETINGS.

MT. MORIAH LODGE, No. 300, A. Y. M., meets second Monday evening of each month, in Brown's building.

STANDING STONE H. R. A. CHAPTER No. 201, meets the first Tuesday evening of each month, in Brown's building.

JUNIATA LODGE, No. 117, I. O. O. F., meets every Friday evening, third floor, Leister's building.

MOUNT HOR CAMP OF I. O. O F., meets every second and fourth Tuesdays, third floor, Leister's building.

ABRAHAM'S TRIBE, No. 68, I. O. of R. M., meets every Thursday evening, third floor, Leister's building.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION meets the first and third Monday evenings of each month, in Smith's building.

POST 33, G. A. R., meets third Monday of each month in Court House.

TOWN COUNCIL meets the first Friday evening of each month.

HUNTINGDON LODGE, No. 149, K. of P., meets every Saturday evening, in Smith's building.

HUNTINGDON TEMPLE OF HONOR, No. 71, meets the fourth Monday of each month in Good Templar's Hall.

THE WESTERIAN CLUB meets every Thursday evening, in the Y. M. C. A. room.

HUNTINGDON COUNCIL, O. U. A. M., meets first and third Tuesdays of each month in Good Templar's Hall.

CHURCHES.

Baptist Church—Washington street. Rev. J. W. Plannett. Services on Sabbath: 10½ a. m., 7 p. m.

Catholic—Washington street. Rev. P. B O'Halloran. Services first three Sundays in every month.

Evangelical Lutheran—Mifflin street. Rev. J. J. Kerr. Services on Sabbath: 10½ a. m., 7 p. m.

German Reformed—Church street. Rev. S. D. Steckle. ervices on Sabbath: 7 p. m,

Methodist Episcopal—Church street. Rev. M. K. Foster. ervices on Sabbath: 10½ a. m., 7 p. m.

Protestant Episcopal—Hill street. No Pastor.

Presbyterian—Hill street. Rev. G. W. Zahnizer. Services on Sabbath: 11 a. m., 7 p. m.

Brief Mention--Home-Made and Stolen

Candidates are looming up.

Altoona's depot is going up.

Bellefonte is to have a park.

The oats crop promises well.

M'Connellsburg has cock fights.

Our ice creameries are thriving.

Altoona is to have a rolling mill.

Tyrone doctors are growing rich.

Hon. R. Milton Speer is at home.

"On to Philadelphia!" is the cry.

The *Monitor* has reached its Acme.

Thronged—Cemetery Hill, on Sundays.

A daily paper is talked of in Johnstown.

Watermelons sell at $2.00 in Harrisburg.

Drunks were numerous on Saturday night.

Stagger juice was in demand on Thursday.

Strawberries only 35 cents a box in Altoona.

Now is the time to subscribe for the JOURNAL.

The Morrison House is having a capital run.

Broad Top has a Dolly Varden car. Baker did it.

Altoona will soon be as famous for suicides as Paris.

Garden "sass" is plenty; ditto, pains under the apron.

See lots and other property advertised for sale by us.

Neat and beautiful—Smucker, Brown & Co.'s new hearse.

Cresson Springs will open for visitors on the 15th inst.

Wanted—A jewelry establishment that will do engraving.

The foot-ball nuisance is in vogue among the juveniles.

Buckalew's nomination is not well received by the faithful.

Decoration day has degenerated into a day for a general drunk.

Have we an ordinance against fast driving through our streets?

Pickpockets drove a brisk trade in Altoona on Tuesday of last week.

Judge Hall held court, for Judge Dean, in Hollidaysburg, last week.

The yard in front of Rash Fisher's residence is the handsomest in town.

All kinds of job work done at the JOURNAL office at Philadelphia prices.

A first-class hotel building is very much needed. Who will build it?

The corner statuary and door-step roosters were out in force on Sunday.

A new schedule goes into effect upon the Pennsylvania Central this week.

Armitage's new building, on the corner of Fourth and Mifflin streets, is under roof.

The season for bare-footed youths to knock toe-nails off, and cry "ouch!" is with us.

Quite a number of our citizens visited Altoona, last week, to see Barnum's humbug.

The work of repairing the M. E. Church, in this place, will be commenced immediately.

Many of those who went to Altoona to see Barnum's "What is it?" came away "full of it."

Few in numbers, but neat in appearance—The Huntingdon Light Infantry on Decoration Day.

Lancaster City has the three largest Catholic churches, outside of Philadelphia, in the State.

The old fogies of Lewistown are grumbling because they are ordered to number their residences.

The borough accounts have not been published yet. The people want to know what has become of the money.

Very large fans are fashionable this year, and of solid mother-of-pearl, or of satin trimmed with gold lace fringe.

Martinsburgers want a new county formed out of parts of Blair and Bedford, with Martinsburg as the county seat.

A firm in Phœnixville, Chester county, have received an order for two iron bridges for the Costa Rica Railroad in Peru.

We are indebted to Hon. D. D. Pratt, of Indiana, for a copy of his speech in favor of the extension of the Ku Klux act.

The Tyrone Gymnasts have presented the Neptune Hose Company of that village with a couple of beautiful fire horns.

Kindness is the music of good-will to men, and on this harp the smallest fingers may play heaven's sweetest tunes on earth.

"Uncle George" was busily engaged peddling Sumner's speech among the benighted Democracy of this place, on Sunday last.

A number of Republicans are off to the Quaker City to be present at the nomination of the next President of the United States.

We learn that J[illegible]ter White, fireman on the mail train, on the Broad Top road, was severely injured between the bumpers one day last week.

An aspirant for Congressional honors, from an adjoining county, was in town on Thursday. The lighting never strikes in the same place twice.

Hon. Wm. B. Leas and wife, of Shirleysburg, K. Allen Lovell, Esq., of this place, and J. Barton Lovell, of Philadelphia, are on a pleasure trip to the West.

When you want the address of a paper changed always give the name of the office at which it is received as well as the one to which you desire it changed.

The first cherries of the season were brought to this market on Friday last, by Mr. John Nightwine, of Henderson township, and sold readily at twenty cents per quart.

William Miles, of Shaver's Creek, jumped from the mail train west, on Monday evening of last week, and fractured his skull in three places and crushed one of his arms.

If Graw had Patent Air brakes on his train he would be the proudest man on two legs. We hope Supt. M'Killips will gratify him. We want to see how he will conduct himself.

A female babe, about two weeks old, was left at the door of Mr. Clement Jaggard, in Altoona, a few nights ago, by some unfeeling wretch. The little waif was taken charge of by a gentleman named Hawk.

A grand parade of the order of Knights Templar will take place at Reading on Thursday, June 13th. About twenty commanderies will participate, and over 600 Sir Knights will be present from Philadelphia alone.

"I'll give *one* dollar towards buying a 'bus' and a 'dray,'" said a fogy, the other day, worth a cool fifty thousand, "to stop the JOURNAL's mouth." That's about the amount this class generally give toward improvements.

No man in business should ever write a business letter without his card printed at the head of his sheet of paper. It is a first-class advertisement, and prevents numberless mistakes. We print very neat ones and cheap, at the JOURNAL office.

It is pretty certain that we have in this town a member of a printing "association" who goes among the business men and inquires what they pay for their job work, and then proposes to do the same kind of work—but in an inferior style, of course—under price. Rats!

Two employees on the Penna. Railroad, named Henry Hudson and Christian Douglass, residents of Altoona, the former an engineer and the latter a fireman, were killed at Lilly's Station, on the 23d ult., by the colliding of their train with a ballast train. They were single men.

The poet who conceived the following lines should not allow his name to slumber in obscurity:

The boy stood on the burning deck,
His name was Enoch Arden;
He waved aloft his Greeley hat,
And "went for" Dolly Varden.

Now and then a thoughtless countryman will tie up his horse to one of the numerous shade trees along the street. An ordinance should be passed imposing a penalty of five dollars for such thoughtlessness and the police directed to seize and impound all horses thus tied up until the penalty is paid. This would stop it.

George Nolty, of Walker township, late of "Nolty's Brewery," was killed on the railroad, at Fostoria, on last Saturday morning. He was employed in erecting a culvert on the railroad and stepped off of one track to avoid one train into the way of another. He was interred in the Cemetery, at this place, on Sunday last.

Rampant—The suicide mania in Blair county. The Altoona *Tribune* gives an account of two cases, one of which was committed by a stranger in that city, by severing the arteries of his arms with a common pocket knife, and the other was a resident of Hollidaysburg, named Roman Meintal, who hung himself with a strap in his barn.

Red Cloud, Red Dog, Little Wound, Blue Horse, High Wolf, Fast Bull, Little Wolf, Red Fox, Afraid-of-the-Eagle, Good Buffalo, Thunder Hawk, Red Leaf, Hawk Eagle, Two Elk, Big Foot, Lone Wolf, Poor Elk, High Bear, Daylight, Stabber, Blue Shield, Carry-Crow-on-his-Head, Hard Heart, Cayotte, Dirt Face, Ear-of-Corn and White Jenny, the latter two Sqnaws, passed through this place one day last week, *en route* for Washington.

DECORATION DAY.—Another recurrence of "Decoration Day" has given renewed evidence that our people have not forgotten the gratitude they owe to the heroes, living and dead, through whom the nation was saved. To take part in the ceremonies by which, on each thirtieth of May, this gratitude is to be shown seems to be looked upon as a patriotic duty, and as a consequence we find men, women, and children forsaking their usual pursuits, closing their offices, stores, shops, schools and homes, and repairing for a time to the hallowed graves. If the general interest in these occasions could at any time fail to be manifested, such would have been the case on Thursday last. The torrents of rain which fell in the morning might have dampened the ardor of the most enthusiastic. But it was not the will of Providence or man that the exercises should be interferred with. The multitudes came notwithstanding the indications of inclement weather, and the frowns of nature were dispersed at an early hour. The Committee of Arrangements had made their preparations quietly and thoroughly. The fields, gardens, and woods of the neighborhood furnished the material necessary for the decoration, and the ladies again exhibited their spirit and devotion by weaving into wreaths and garlands the flowers and evergreens.

During the forenoon attention was attracted by the arrivals from other parts of the county, notably among which were the "Franklin Zouaves," a fine looking, handsomely uniformed, and well drilled and equipped body of men, officered by Capt. W. H. Flenner, First Lieut. —— Hamilton and Second Lieut. —— Davis, and the "Russell Zouaves," equally well uniformed, drilled and equipped, and officered by Capt. —— Spanogle, First Lieut. D. C. Fleck and Second Lieut. —— Quarry.

At one o'clock, p. m., the Huntingdon Light Infantry, escorted by the Huntingdon Silver Cornet Band, arrived at the Court House. Command of this company was assumed by First. Lieut. J. J. Hight. The procession was then formed in the following order:

Huntingdon Silver Cornet Band.
Orator of the Day, Rev. M. K. Foster.
Ministers of the Gospel.
Battalion of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, commanded by Capt. W. K. Burchinell, and composed of the
Huntingdon Light Infantry,
Russell Zouaves,
and
Franklin Zouaves.
Fifty Discharged Soldiers
Bearing Wreaths and Flowers.
Citizens.

The route of procession lay through the principal streets of the town, the sidewalks of which were crowded with people.

On arriving at the Cemetery, the procession halted under the spreading branches of the oaks, and General John Williamson called the assemblage to order. In a very appropriate manner he reminded the people why they were here; referred to the occurrences which had filled our cemeteries with heroes, and offered a few words of counsel to guide the patriotism of the future.

Prayer was offered by Rev. J. W. Plannett.

Rev. M. K. Foster then delivered the address. It was able, eloquent and patriotic, and it is to be regretted that it was not put into a shape for preservation. We may hope, however, that it was carried home in the memory of every one who heard it, and that its effects and influence will be enduring.

After the address the Battalion of the National Guard took up the wreaths and flowers and at the sound of the bugle laid them reverently on the graves of the departed braves. During the ceremony the Cemetery was filled with people in every part, looking with interest on the living soldiery as they did honor to the dead.

A CLEVER CONDUCTOR.—On our way to Pittsburgh, last week, we had the extreme pleasure of meeting our old friend, THOMAS ALEX. TAYLOR, conductor on the Pullman Sleeper running between New York and Indianapolis. He is one of nature's noblemen. We have known him for half a score of years and we have always found him a whole-souled gentleman. We congratulate the Pullman Company in securing the services of our honest, upright old friend "Aleck" of former years, and we assure them that they can find no better man for the place than he is. Drop in and see us, Tom, when you stop off at this place.

E. M. Africa has just received, in addition o her large stock of Millinery Goods, a fine assortment of Linen Switches, Chignons and Curls. Also, a new style of Fans.

HOW PITTSBURGH IS INCONVENIENCED AND WHAT RAILROAD OFFICIALS DO.—Pittsburgh has no through train east from 2.50 o'clock a. m. to 12.50 p. m. The consequence is that Pittsburghers are packed, like stock, into the Cincinnati, when she leaves, by consequential and officious brakemen, one of these latter named Kline, with all the "pomp and circumstance" which characterize Dr. Jackson, made himself remarkably conspicuous. Men, women and children are hustled into the cars on the principle of "hurry up, any way so so you get your money up." We saw children from five to six years old, crowded into the arms of their friends for want of room, and when the relentless conductor come along he demanded half fare and *twenty-eight* cents added as a penalty for not securing a ticket. We noticed especially one small boy crowded into the arms of his grand mother, who, we were informed, had traveled over a number of western roads without being subjected to fare, but the representative of the great Central could not permit such liberality over his road and his protector had to fork over, with *twenty-eight* cents added. We believe that when two persons purchase each a seat in a car, and they see fit to inconvenience themselves by taking a third party, whether their child or not, between them, without encroaching upon more space than is allowed for the two, that they have a perfect right to do so, without any interference or extra charge by officious railroad officials. We are astonished that Pittsburgh submits to this kind of inconvenience which could all be avoided by running a Pittsburgh express through east leaving that point at eight or nine o'clock in the morning.

SINGULAR ACCIDENT.—*The Earth Opens and Swallows a Team—A Horse Fifty Feet Under Ground.*—The community in the neighborhood of Joseph Boor's in Snake Spring Valley about two miles above town, was thrown into a fever of excitement on Friday, by the report that the earth had suddenly opened and swallowed two horses belonging to Mr. B. Several of the neighbors repaired to the spot, only to find the story too true. It seems that two sons of Mr. Boor were engaged in hauling rails from a piece of woodland, and as they were driving along at a certain point, without any warning, the ground suddenly gave way under one of the horses, and he disappeared, dragging the other animal after him. The aperture through which they passed, was barely large enough to admit of their bodies. The boys were terribly frightened, and gave the alarm. Ropes were procured, and several gentlemen descended into the cavern. One horse was found lodged about twenty feet from the surface, at a point where the cavity changed direction, but the other was nowhere to be seen. The first animal was lifted from his position, and search made for the other, the body of which was finally found about thirty feet further under ground. The extent of the opening has not been ascertained, but from the indications it seems almost bottomless. The fact that the same spot has been driven over for years and no sign of such an extensive opening discovered until now, is most strange.—*Bedford County Press.*

IOWA, NEBRASKA, KANSAS, CALIFORNIA.—Advertising alone does not produce success. The thing which is advertised must have *intrinsic merit*, or else large advertising will eventually do it more harm than good. If you have anything which you know to be good, *advertise it thoroughly*, and you will be sure to succeed; if it is poor, don't praise it, for people will soon discover you are lying.

Such is the policy of the BURLINGTON ROUTE, which runs to three great regions in the West: 1st, To Omaha, connecting with the great Pacific Roads. 2d, To Lincoln, the capital of Nebraska, Platte, filled with R. R. lands and homesteads. 3d, To St. Joseph, Kansas City and all Kansas points.

The roads are splendidly built, have the best bridges, finest cars, the Miller platform and coupler, and the safety air brake (to prevent the loss of life that is every where else happening); Pullman's sleepers, Pullman dining cars, large and powerful engines (to make quick time and good connections), and are in a word the best equipped roads in the West. So that if you desire to go safely, surely, quickly and comfortably to any point in Southern Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, or on the Pacific Roads, be sure that you go "By Way of Burlington."

All who wish particular information, and a large map, showing *correctly* the Great West, and all its railroad connections, can obtain them, and any other knowledge, by addressing General Passenger Agent, B. & Mo. R. R. R., Burlington, Iowa.

GARDNER'S FIRE EXTINGUISHER.—An exhibition of this machine was given in the Diamond, on Tuesday evening of last week, and its power to subdue fire witnessed by a large number of our citizens. Several oil barrels were piled together and fired, and after burning some time, the stream from the Extinguisher was turned upon them, and in a few seconds the flames were subdued. The element used is a solution of Sulphate of Soda highly charged or impregnated with carbonic acid gas. It has been known for many years that this gas has a deadening or smothering effect upon flame. This effect you can see by a simple experiment. If you put a little soda and water into a glass jar, and then pour in a small quantity of sulphuric acid (oil of vitrol,) you will produce carbonic acid gas. Hold a burning candle or coal oil torch over the mouth of the jar, and the flame will be instantly extinguished. A. R. Stewart & Co., have secured the agency for the sale of these machines, at whose store they can be seen.

TO CATTLE OWNERS.—Persons living in town who have cattle running at large are informed that Mrs. Freidly, living at the old farm house, above West Huntingdon, has agreed to watch all the stock and keep them off the railroad track, from this till fall, at $1 a head. As this is the principal cattle range within the limits of the town, persons having stock running at large may thus have an opportunity, at a trifling expense, of saving much valuable stock, and also of aiding a family in indigent circumstances, in obtaining a livelihood. Persons wishing to avail themselves of this opportunity can do so by making it known to Mrs. A. H. Hight, West Huntingdon.

HUNTINGDON AND RROAD TOP RAILROAD—*Report of Coal Shipped:* TONS.

For the week ending June 1, 1872.....	7,026
Same date last year.....	8,594
Increase for week.....	
Decrease for week.....	1568
Shipped for the year 1872.....	124,321
Same date last year.....	158,249
Decrease for year 1872.....	33928

LIST OF PATENTS issued from the United States Patent Office, to Pennsylvania Inventors, for the week ending May 21, 1872, and each bearing that date. Furnished this paper by Cox & Cox, Solicitors of Patents, Washington, D. C.

CASTORIA is a scientific vegetable preparation; a perfect substitue for and more effective than Castor Oil, and is pleasant to take. It cleanses the system in a most remarkable manner; does not distress or gripe, but operates when all other remedies have failed. It is certain to supersede Pills, Castor Oil, Narcotic Syrups and all other purgative and exciting medicines. The Castoria contains neither Minerals, Morphine nor Alcohol. By its emolient, soothing effect, it assimilates the food and produces natural sleep particularly adapting it to crying and teething children. It cures Stomach Ache, Wind Colic, Constipation, Flatulency, Croup and kills Worms. Make your Druggist send for it; he will always keep it, as every family must have it. It costs but fifty cents a bottle. [june5--4t.

A Campmeeting, under the auspices of the M. E. Church, New Bloomfield charge, will commence August 15th and continue to the 22d. Pastors and people are invited to attend. A. W. DECKER, L. F. SMITH, } Pastors.

A large variety of Whips for sale at A. R. Stewart & Co.'s. [m29-3t

I was getting gray and didn't like it. Nature's Hair Restorative restored the color of my hair, cleansed my scalp and pleased me wonderfully. Nothing like it in the market, nor ever was or ever will be. See advertisement. [5--2t.

BRICK HOUSE FOR SALE.—S. B. Chaney will sell the brick house, on Moore street, late the property of Wm. J. Householder, deceased, at private sale. It is a very desirable property.

A. B. FLOOD, successor to Robt. U. Jacob, wholesale and retail dealer in anthracite and Broad Top coal. Office No. 105, 4th street, Huntingdon, Pa. All kinds of hauling done. Orders left at the office will receive prompt attention. 27mar.

LONG & MILLER, Huntingdon, have opened Livery and Exchange Stables and are now prepared to furnish Horses and Buggies at short notice. New buggies and good stock. Terms moderate. Give them a trial. [m15,cow

THE place for fine Confections, Notions, Toys, Jewelery, &c., is at D. AFRICA'S, one door west of D. P. Gwin's store. Also, Ice Cream and Ice Cream Soda Water in season. [apr.10–6mos.

Buy your Wall Paper, Window Shades, Books and Stationery at Langdon's Book Store. It is the cheapest store of the kind in town. tf.

STOP THIEF!—Every storekeeper should have one of Tucker's Alarm Tills. For sale by A. R. Stewart & Co. [m29-3t

Farmers, do you want Shovel Plow Blades, Cultivator Teeth, Rakes, &c.? Go to A. R. Stewart & Co.'s. [m29-3t

Farmers, buy your Agricultural Implements at the new and cheap Hardware Store of Franciscus, in Smith's building.

If you want handsome and cheap Window Shades and Wall Paper, go to Franciscus' Hardware Store.

WILLIAMS wishes all who are in want of Marble Work, to call and examine workmanship and prices before purchasing elsewhere. [ap10.

Window Glass and Putty at Patton's. March 22, tf.

WILLIAMS manufactures Marble and Slate Mantles. Call and see designs. [ap10.

Mechanics, consult your own interest, and buy your Hardware at Franciscus'.

Go to Williams for Garden Statuary and Vaces. [ap10.

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

Reported Weekly for the JOURNAL by Henry & Co.

HUNTINGDON PA., June 4, 1872.

	Wholesale.	Retail.
BUTTER	$ 20	$ 28
COFFEE, O. G. Java	26	28
" Maricabo	21@24	23@25
" Rio, choice	20@25	28
" Rio, good	19@20	21
" Rio, fair	17@19	20
" O. G. Java, roasted		33
" Maricabo, "		28
" Rio, choice, "		26
" Rio, good, "		20
EGGS		15
FLOUR, white wheat		10 50
" red wheat	8 00 to 10 00	
WHEAT, white, per bush		2 10
" red, "		1 95
RYE		1 00
CORN		75
OATS		50
MOLASSES, Port Rico		60
" New Orleans		1 00
SUGAR, loaf	15	16
" powdered	15	16
" granulated	15	16
" A	14¼@7 lbs for	1 00
" extra C	13½@7 lbs for	95
" yellow C	12 @7 lbs for	85
" brown	12 @7 lbs for	75
TEA, Young Hyson	65@1 25	1 30
" Gunpowder, fine	65@80	90
" Gunpowder, finest	1 15@1 50	1 70
" Imperial, fine	55@80	1 00
" Imperial, finest	1 00@1 30	1 40
" Japan, fine	75@1 00	1 10
" Japan, finest	1 00@1 25	1 40
" Oolong, fine	60@70	70
" Oolong, finest	85@1 25	1 40
" Souchong, fine	60@80	90
" Souchong, English Breakfast	1 00@1 50	1 40
SYRUP, Sugar drip	1 00	1 20
" Crystal	1 35	1 50
" diamond drips	95	1 10
" extra golden	80	90
" fine	70	75
" best baking	55	65
RAISINS, layers	3 25	20
" valencia	16	18
" mats	16	20
PRUNES	16	20
CURRANTS	12	15
RICE	10	12
STARCH	8½	10
SOAP	8½	10
SAL SODA	4½	5
BUCKETS, two hoops		22
" three hoops		25
PEANUTS, roasted, per bushel	3 50	per qt. 20
ESSENCE COFFEE, per gross	4 25	per box 5
CHEESE, Goshen	17	20
CANNED PEACHES, 3 lb cans	4 50	50
" " 2 lb cans	3 30	50
" TOMATOES, 3 lb cans	2 75	25
" " 2 lb cans	2 00	18
" EGG PLUM, 2 lb cans	4 50	40
" GREEN GAGES, "	4 50	40
" RED CHERRIES "	4 00	35
" WHITE CHERRIES	4 50	40
" WINSLOW'S CORN	3 50	35
" LIMA BEANS, 2 lb cans	4 00	35
" GREEN PEAS, 2 lb cans	3 75	35
MINCE MEAT	14½	18
Potatoes		55

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

June 3, 1872.

SEEDS.—Cloverseed is nominal at 9@ 10c. Timothy may be quoted at $3, and Flaxseed at $2 10.

FLOUR.—The Flour market continues quiet, and prices, in some instances, have declined fully 25c ₰ bbl. The inquiry is entirely to supply the wants of the local consumers. The aggregate sales for the week of the city mills were 900 barrels "red stone;" 400 barrels "pearl;" 1,400 barrels "Quaker City Mills" and 1200 bbls "Girard Mills" on secret terms, and small lots of superfine at $6 @6 75, extras at $7 @ 7 75; 100 bbls Iowa extra family at $8 75; 200 bbls Minnesota do do at $9.50; 300 bbls Pennsylvania do do $9 50 @ 10; 100 bbls Indiana do do at $9 75; 100 bbls do do fancy at $10 50 and 100 bbls Western do do fancy at $10 75. Rye Flour is quoted at $6.

GRAIN.—The Wheat market is dull, but prices remain without change; sales of 1000 bushels prime Pennsylvania red at $2.15 and 1800 bushels Western do at $2 10 Corn is in moderate request at the late decline; sales of. 5000 bushels Delaware yellow at 67c, and 2000 bushels Western high mixed at 68c. We quote at 67 @68c. Oats are in fair request; sales of 3000 bushels Western white at 59@60c, and 8000 bushels do do on secret terms. In Barley and Malt no sales. Feed is quiet. We quote Bran at $23@24, and middling at $26@31.

WHISKEY is unchanged; sales of 50 barrels Western iron-bound at 93c.

COTTON is firm at 26¼c for middling Upland and Gulf.

GROCERIES.—In Coffee, Sugar and Molasses no sales were reported.

New Advertisements.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS
at the Cheap Store of
BENJAMIN JACOBS,
Corner of the Diamond, in Saxton's Building

I have just received a large stock of Ladies' elegant Dress Goods, Gentlemens' Furnishing Goods, Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps of all kinds, in endless variety, for ladies, gentlemen, misses and children.

CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
GROCERIES,

Coffee, Teas of all kinds, best and common Syrups, Spices, &c. Tobacco and Segars, wholesale and retail.

These goods will be sold as cheap, if not *cheaper*, than any other house in town. "Quick sales and small profits," is my motto.

Thankful for past patronage, I respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

THE MERCHANT TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT, at *OAK HALL*,
opposite First National Bank Huntingdon, Pa., } Is now fully prepared to make up suits which for

NEATNESS, DURABILITY and *CHEAPNESS*

cannot be equaled in this county. Having just received my

SPRING and SUMMER stock of
CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
VESTING,
ETC.,

I ask everybody to call and be convinced of the fact that the most complete Merchant Tailoring establishment is carried on at Oak Hall.

Also Ready-made clothing, for Men, Youths and Boys. Gents Furnishing Goods,

NOTIONS, HOSIERY,
GLOVES,
ETC., ETC., ETC., ETC.

I invite all to call and examine my stock of

READY MADE GOODS;

they are of the best qualities and of all grades and patterns, and I will be able to please all wishing anything in my line.

1maytf. B. F. DOUGLASS.

New Advertisements.

R. R. R.
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF
CURES THE WORST PAINS
IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES.
NOT ONE HOUR
after reading this advertisement need any one SUFFER WITH PAIN.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF IS A CURE FOR EVERY PAIN.

The Only Pain Remedy

that instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays Inflammations, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application.

In from One to Twenty Minutes,

no matter how violent or excruciating the pain the Rheumatic, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgia, or prostrated with disease may suffer,

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

will afford instant ease. Inflamation of the Kidneys, Inflamation of the Bladder, Inflamation of the Bowels, Congestion of the Lungs, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, Croup, Dyptheria, Catarrh, Influenza, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Cold Chills, Ague Chills.

The application of the READY RELIEF to the part or part where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ase cand comfort.

Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few moments cure Cramps, Spasm, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Colic, wind in the Bowels, and all Internal Pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant

Fever and Ague.

Fever and ague cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedical agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague, and all other Malarious, Billious, Scarlet Typhoid, Yellow, and other Fevers (aided by RADWAY'S PILLS) so quick as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Fifty cents per bottle. Sold by Druggists.

HEALTH! BEAUTY!!

Strong and pure rich blood—increase of flesh and weight—clear skin and beautiful complection secured to all.

DR. RADWAY'S

Sarsaparillian Resolvent has made the most astonishing cures; so quick, so rapid are the changes the body undergoes under the influence of this truly wonderful medicine, that every day an increase in flesh and weight is seen and felt.

The Great Blood Purifier.

Every drop of the Sarsparillian Resolvent communicates through the Blood, Sweat, Urine, and other fluids and juices of the system the vigor of life, for it repairs the wastes of the body with new and sound material. Scrofula, Syphilis, Consumption, Glandular disease Ulcers in the Throat, Mouth, Tumors, Nodes in the Glands and other parts of the system, Sore Eyes, Strumous Discharges from the Ears, and the worst form of Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Fever Sores, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Ache, Black Spots, Worms in the flesh, Tumors, Cancers in the Womb, and all weakening and painful discharges, Night Sweats, Loss of Sperm, and all wastes of the life principle, are within the curative range of this wonder of Modern Chemistry, and a few days' use will prove to any person using it for either of these forms of disease its potent power to cure them.

If the patient, daily becoming reduced by the wastes and decomposition that is continually progressing, succeeds in arresting the wasts, and repairs the same with new material made from healthy blood—and this the Sarsaparillian will and does secure.

Not only does the Sarsaparillian Resolvent excel all known remedial agents in the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous Constitutional, and skin diseases; but it is the only positive cure for

Kidney & Bladder Complaints,

Uniary and Womb diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, Stoppage of Water, Incontenence of Urine, Bright's Disease, Albuminuria, and in all cases where they are brick-dust deposits, or the water is thick, cloudy, mixed with substances like the white of an egg, or threads like white silk, or there is morbid, dark, billious appearance, and white bone-dust deposits, and when there is a pricking, buaning sensation when passing water, and pain in the Small of the back and along the Loins. Price, $100.

WORMS.—The only known and sure remedy for *Worms —Pin, Tape etc.*

Tumor of 12 Years' Growth Cured by Radway's Resolvent.

REVERLY, MASS., July 18, 1869.

DR. RADWAY:—I have had Ovarian Tumor in the ovaries and bowels. All the Doctors said "there was no help for it." I tried every thing that was recommended; but nothing helped me. I saw your Resolvent, and thought I would try it; but had no faith in it, because I had suffered for twelve years. I took six bottles of the Resolvent, and one box of Radway's Pills and two bottles of your Ready Relief; and there is not a sign of a tumor to be seen or felt, and I feel better, smarter, and happier than I hare for twelve years. The worst tumor was in the left side of the bowels, over the groin. I write this to you for the benefit of others. You can publish this if you choose.

HANNAH P. KNAPP.

DR. RADWAY'S
PERFECT PURGATIVE PILLS,

pefectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge regulate, purify, cleanse, and strengthen. Radway's Pills, for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Billiousness, Billious Fever, Inflamation of the Bowels, Piles, and all derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure. Purely Vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterous drugs.

☞ Observe the following symptoms resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Fructation, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Sufficating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.

A few doses of Radway's Pills will free the system from all the above named disorders. Price, 25 cents per box. Sold by Druggists.

Read "False and True." Send one letter-stamp to Radway & Co., No. 87 Maiden Lane, New York. Information worth thousands will be sent you.

May 22, 1872.

NOTICE TO TAXABLES.—The Treasurer of Huntingdon county will attend at the time and place specified in the following list for the purpose of collecting State, County and Militia taxes:

Henderson, June 3, at Union School House.
Barree, June 4, Saulsburg.
Jackson, June 5, McAlaveys Fort.
West, June 6, Wilsontown.
Petersburg, June 7, at house of A. Graffius.
Alexandria, June 10, Alexandria.
Porter, June 11, Alexandria.
Morris, June 12, Waterstreet.
Warriorsmark, June 13, Warriorsmark.
Franklin, June 14, Franklinville.
Birmingham, June 15, Birmingham.
Coalmont, June 17, at house of N. Kelly.
Hoepwell, June 18, Shy Beaver Mills.
Lincoln, June 19, Coffee Run.
Penn, June 20, Marklesburg.
Walker, June 21, McConnellstown.
Carbon, June 24, Dudley.
Broad Top, June 25, Broap Top City.
Tod, June 26, Eagle Foundry.
Cass, June 27, Cassville.
Cassville, June 28, Cassville.
Brady, July 1, Mill Creek.
Mapleton, July 2, Fosters' store.
Mt. Union, July 3, J. G. Coverts hotel.
Union, July 5, at Sheridan School House.
Tell, July 9, Nossville.
Dublin and Shade Gap, July 10, Shade Gap.
Springfield, July 11, Meadow Gap.
Clay, July 12, Three Springs.
Three Springs, July 12, Three Springs.
Orbisonia, July 16, at house of A. Carothers,
Cromwell, July 17, at house of A. Carothers.
Shirleysburg July 18, Leas' store.
Shirley, July 19, Leas' store.
Juniata, July 22, Hawn's School House.
Oneida, July 23, Warm Springs.
Huntingdon, July 24, 25, 26 and 27, at the Treasurer's Office, in the Borough of Huntingdon.

A. W. KENYON,
County Treasurer.

may8.

AGENTS FIND LITERATURE, ART AND SONG Is the *best selling* book ever offered. It combines the humor of anecdote, the wisdom of essay, the information of history and biography, the sweetness and grandeur of poetry, the exquisite charm of musie, and 400 beautiful illustrations.

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ASSETTS, $4,505,245 29.

This company is altogether Mutual, and one of the most liberal and successful companies in the country. The surplus is divided annually amongst the policy-holders. Its premiums are as low, and its dividends as large, as those of any first-class company. It issued, in 1870, 12,537 policies, being more than that of any other company in the COUNTRY. Its great popularity and unbounded success are entirely due to the liberality of the Company towards its policy holders. For further information apply to

JUSTUS LAWRENCE, Pres't.,
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PENNSYLVANIA WESTERN OFFICE,
Leister's Building, HUNTINGDON, PA.
A. B. KENNEDY, General Agent.
D. P. MILLER, M. D. Medical Examiner. 42aplly.

ALL SOLDIERS who were wounded or contracted permanent disease in the army can get Pensions by writing to John Kirkpatrick, Government Claim Agent, Middlebourne, Ohio, enclosing postage. Three years men enlisted before July 22d, 1861, and who received no Bounty, can now get $100. [may22,-3t.

COLORED PRINTING DONE AT the Journal Office, at Philadelphia prices

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The Huntingdon Journal.

Farm and Household.

The Art of Farming.

It is easier to farm well than ill. The man who makes two blades of grass grow where only one grew before, and makes every other kind of produce double too, is a happier man than one who plods on, doing neither better nor worse than the average; while the miserable mortal who impoverishes his land must feel how degraded a position he stands in, and his mind must sink lower and lower with his property. It is no use denying facts, and the truth is starting from the East, the land is robbed of more than half its fertility, and still as population moves on so does the exhausting system. If, when a parish, a county, or a State is half impoverished, a stop can be put to the debilitating process, why not stop at the beginnig? Why not reimburse from the start? This is why the four-course system, or some other suitable rotation, is insisted upon in England. Poor land is brought to be rich, and good land is kept up, on the best estates; yet there are annually great quantities of fat cattle and sheep sold from these farms, and wool cheese, butter, &c, continue to be produced because there is an art in doing this so as to improve and increase the stamina of the soil.

There is no mystery whatever in the case; for here is a field of barley, say grown after roots; this barley, probably, sixty bushels per acre, takes away considerable from the soil, though, being a quick-growing grain, not so much as other sorts; but clover follows, having been sown with barley. Everybody knows when clover is cut young the ground is benefitted by producing it; therefore, if it is mowed twice, and each time when coming into full bloom, there will be from the two mowings tons per acre of matter to be manufactured into manure, which has not wakened the land it grew on, consequently this is a renovating crop, and has done more in adding fertility than the barley did in subtracting; next comes the wheat, and that takes more than the barley did; but then comes the intervening root crop, which puts far more into the soil by being consumed than the wheat has taken out, and so this easy, plain system is a fair exposition of all these which are devised to enable farmers to make money while sustaining their land.—*Country Gentleman.*

Whipping Horses.

There are persons who think that the spirit and temper of a horse must be broken to make him valuable. Prof. Wagner, in his work on the "Education of Horses," says:

"I would caution those who train or use horses against exciting the ill-will of the animal. Many think they are doing finely, and are proud of their success in horse training, by means of severe whipping, or otherwise rousing and stimulating the passions, and then from necessity, crushing the will through which the resistance is prompted. No mistake can be greater than this; and there is nothing that so fully exhibits the ability, judgment and skill of the real horseman as the care and tact displayed in winning, instead of repelling, the action of the mind. Although it may be necessary to use the whip sometimes, it should always be applied judiciously, and great care should be taken not to rouse the passions or excite the will to obstinacy.

"The legitimate and proper use of the whip is calculated to operate upon the sense of fear almost entirely. The affections and better nature must be appealed to in training a horse as well as training a child. A reproof given may be intended for the good of the child, but if only the passions are excited, the effect is depraving and injurious. This is a vital principle, and can be disregarded in the management of sensitive, courageous horses only at the imminent risk of spoiling them, I have known many horses of naturally gentle character to be spoiled by being whipped once, and one horse that was made vicious by being struck with a whip once while standing in his stall.

"I have referred to these instances to show the danger of rough treatment, and the effect that may be easily produced by ill usage, especially with the fine blood horses, and those of a highly nervous temperament. Many other cases might be cited, as such are by no means uncommon. Sensitive horses should never be left after they have been excited by whip or other means until calmed down by rubbing or patting the head and neck, and giving apples, sugar or something of which the animal is fond. Remember, the whip must be used with great care, or it is liable to do mischief, and may cause irreparable injury."

How Soil was Made.

Professor Agassis says that all the material on which agricultural progress depends are decomposed rocks, not so much those that underlie the soil, but those on the surface, and brought from a considerable distance, and ground to powder by the rasping of the glaciers. Ice, all over the continent, is the agent that has ground out more soil than all other agencies put together. The penetration of water into the rock, frost, running water and baking suns, have done something, but the glaciers more. In a former age the whole United States was covered with ice several hundred feet thick, and this moving from north to south by the tropical warmth, or pressing weight of the ice and snow behind, ground the rocks over which it passed into the paste we call soil. These masses of ice can be tracked as game is tracked by the hunter. He has made a study of them in this country as far south as Alabama, but has observed the same phenomenon, particularly in Italy, where among the Alps, glaciers are now in progress. The stones and rocks ground and polished by the glaciers can easily be distinguished from those that are scratched by running water. The angular boulders found in meadows and terraces of rivers not reached by water can be accounted for only in this way.

IRRIGATING HILL-SIDES.—A correspondent of The Country Gentleman, writing from Italy, says: In the mountainous countries about Come and Maggiore, and also in Switzerland, irrigation is also carried on, but somewhat differently from the ordinary method. A mountain stream which passes through a farm is dammed up every few yards, and the water by backing up into ditches cut at right angles to the stream, overflows the field which lies down hill from the ditch, and so on till it reaches its proper bed again in the valley below. This more primitive mode of irrigation could be resorted to at comparatively small expense on any of our hilly farms which have a stream running through them. In other parts of Europe I have seen artesian wells with a horse-power pump answer the same purpose.

REMOVING INK.—"How can I take ink out of a carpet?" asks a correspondent. If freshly spilled, sponge up all you can, and put cold water on repeatedly, taking up with the sponge as much as possible. Then rub the spot with a little wet oxalic acid, or salt of sorrel, and wash off at once with cold water, and rub on some hartshorn.

Miscellaneous.

THOMAS FISHER. H. G. FISHER. THOS. C. FISHER.

FISHER & SONS,

PROPRIETORS

of the

HUNTINGDON MILLS.

Manufacturers of

FLOUR, FEED, GROUND PLASTER, &C

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

DRY GOODS, GROERIES, FISH, SALT, &C.

A Specialty made of

CARPETS, OIL CLOTH & MATTINGS

March 8, 1871.

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HENRY & CO.,

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

FORWARDING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

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NOTIONS,
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HATS, CAPS,
FURS, CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
CLOTHING, IRON,
NAILS, GLASS,
PUTTY, OILS,
PAINTS, SALT, PLASTER, &C., &C.

Proprietors of the
WARRIOR RIDGE FLOURING MILLS.
Flour and Feed constantly on hand.

CASH paid for all kinds of grain. Produce taken in exchange for goods at the Mammoth Store.
Feb. 15, 1871.

GLAZIER & BRO.

DEALERS IN GENERAL MERHANDISE,

DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
BOOTS,
SHOES,
HATS,
&c. &c.,

SMITH Street, between Washington and Mifflin

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
QUEENSWARE,

WASHINGTON Street, near Smith.
Jan. 18, '71.

MUSIC STORE.

You can save from ten to thirty per cent. by buying your Instruments from

E. J. GREENE,

Dealer in

STEINWAY & SONS',
CHICKERING & SONS',
THE UNION PIANO FORTE CO.,
THE WEBER, RAVEN & BACON'S,
GEO. M. GOULD & CO.'S,
CONRAD MEYERS'
AND ALL OTHER MAKES OF PIANOS.
MASON & HAMLIN'S

and Geo. Woods & Co.'s celebrated Organs, and any other make desired. Also, Melodeons, Guitars, Violins, Herman Accordeons, Sheet Music, Music Books, &c.

New and good Pianos for $300 and upwards.
" five-octave Organs for 80 " "
" Melodeons for 70 " "
All Instruments warranted for five years.
Agents supplied at wholesale Rates, as low as in the cities. Call on, or address,
E. J. GREENE,
Huntingdon, Pa.,
2nd floor of Leister's new building.
January 4, 1871.

NOTICE:—
HUNTINGDON
BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION
NEW SERIES.

At a recent meeting of the directors of said Association, it was resolved that a new series of stock be issued, *provided a subscription of three hundred shares be procured.* Under this resolution persons desiring to become members of the Association can do so upon payment of one dollar monthly on each share of stock subscribed.

The original stock is now worth thirty dollars per share.

The following named persons are authorized to secure subscriptions:

W. Buchanan, at Buchanan & Allison's stove and tin store, Huntingdon.
M. M. McNeil, at Prothonotary's office.
Hugh Lindsay, at *Globe* office.
John Reed, at Reed's Drug store.
P. M. Lytle, at office of P. M. & M. S. Lytle.
John K. Thompson, at Birmingham.
John P. Marclay, at Spruce Creek.
David Henderson, at Alexandria.
Rev. M. L. Smith, at Petersburg.
Rev. John Moorhead, at Mount Union.
Rev. Wm. Gwinn, at Manor Hill.

S. B. CHANEY, Pres't.,
WM. A. FLEMING, Sec'y. [jan3 72.tf

BEE HIVE GROCERY,
No. 111, 4th street, Huntingdon, Pa.
"QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS."
N. B. CORBIN

Has just received a varied assortment of articles usually found in a first-class GROCERY.

BAKERY.

I still continue to carry on my Bakery, and am at all times prepared to supply
BREAD, CAKES AND PIES.
at reasonable prices.

CANDY MANUFACTORY.

In connection with my other business I have commenced the manufacture of Candies, and am prepared to supply country dealers with both FANCY and COMMON at as low rates as they can be purchased outside of the Eastern Cities. If you want to save money, Make your purchases at this establishment.

TOYS! TOYS!! TOYS!!! TOYS!!!!

This department is complete and embraces everything in the Toy line from a Jumping Jack to an Elephant.
Jan.17,1872.

SMITH IN HIS NEW BUILDING
CALL AND EXAMINE.

IF YOU WANT GREAT BARGAINS GO TO SMITH'S NEW STORE.

The best Sugar and Molasses, Coffee, and Tea Chocolate, Flour, Fish, Salt and Vinegar, Confectionaries, Fruits, Cigars, Tobacco, and spices of the best, and all kinds, and every other article usually found in a Grocery Store.

Also—Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Varnishes, Oils Spts. Turpentine, Fluid, Alchohol, Glass, Putty, &c., &c. The best Wine and Brandy for medical purposes, and all the best Patent Medicines, and a variety of articles too numerous to mention.

The public generally will please call and examine for themselves, and learn my prices.

S. S. SMITH.
Jan. 4, '71.

COLORED PRINTING DONE AT the Journal Office, at Philadelphia prices

Pianos.

PATENT

ARION

PIANO

COMBINES MANNER'S FOUR
SIMPLIFYING PATENTS,
THE MOST VALUABLE PATENTS EVER USED IN PIANO-FORTES.

PATENT ARION.

REVERSED
WOODEN
AGRAFFE.
THE
COMPOUND
REST
PLANK.
THE
FULL
IRON
FRAME.
AND THE
SUSTAINING
IRON
BAR.

A FEW REASONS
WHY THE
ARION PIANO
IS SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS:

The ARION PIANO-FORTE has greater power than any other Piano-Forte manufactured.

It will Stand in Tune Longer,

and in its mechanical construction it is more perfect, and, therefore, more durable, than any instrument constructed in the usual modern style.

The arrangement of the Agraffe, the manner of stringing, the peculiar form and arrangement of the Iron Frame

SUPERCEDES ALL OTHERS

The use of a bar (which is a part of the Iron Frame on a line with the heavy steel stringing,) gives

GREAT STRENGTH

where most needed, and in this respect all other pianoes fail.

The construction of the WREST PLANK, into which the tuning Pins are inserted, is such that it is impossible for the pins to come loosened, or the Wrest Plank itself to split, as is too often the case in other Piano-Fortes.

The Extraordinary Evenness

throughout the scale, the excellent Singing Quality, the

LENGTH AND PURITY OF VIBRATION,

all go to prove what we claim, viz: that the

ARION PIANO-FORTE

Is the Best Instrument Manufactured.

ALSO

ESTEYS COTTAGE ORGANS,

WITH THE

VOX JUBILANT

AND

VOX HUMANA.

THE NE PLUS ULTRA OF

REED ORGANS,

universally acknowledged to be the BEST Organ made for Sunday Schools, Churches, Parlors and Lodges.

Having more power, with a sweeter tone, than any other Organ in the market notwithstanding the representations of agents interested in the sale of other Organs, *we do fully warrant every Organ for the period of five years, (at our own expense.)* We have no agent in Huntingdon at present, therefore all who may want one of the best Organs extant may receive, by corresponding with us, a price and descriptive list from which a selection may be made, to which we will give our personal attention, and guarantee satisfaction,

Send your orders to
E. M. BRUCE,
No. 18 N. 7th Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.
no15

Travellers' Guide.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

Winter Arrangement.

On and after Saturday, November 25th, 1871, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

Up Trains. Accom.	Mail	Stations.	Down Trains. Accom.	Mail
P. M.	A. M.		A. M.	P. M.
LE 5 40	LE 8 10	Huntingdon	AR 9 00	AR 4 28
5 47	8 20	Long Siding	8 49	4 29
6 00	8 34	McConnellstown	8 34	4 13
6 07	8 41	Pleasant Grove	8 27	4 06
6 20	8 53	Marklesburg	8 14	3 51
6 33	9 06	Coffee Run	8 02	3 38
6 40	9 14	Rough and Ready	7 53	3 28
6 54	9 28	Cove	7 38	3 13
7 00	9 35	Fishers Summit	7 33	3 08
7 30	10 00	Saxton	7 00	2 32
7 47	10 18	Riddlesburg	6 43	2 34
7 54	10 26	Hopewell	6 37	1 28
8 12	10 46	Pipers Run	6 20	2 08
8 32	11 06	Tatesville	6 00	1 48
8 47	11 20	Bloody Run	5 48	1 34
8 52	11 25	Mount Dallas	5 44	1 30
8 59	11 32	Ashcom's Mills	5 37	1 22
9 04	11 36	Lutzville	5 33	1 18
9 09	11 40	Hartley's Mills	5 29	1 14
9 16	11 47	Jamesons	5 22	1 07
AR 9 23	11 54	Bedford	LE 5 15	1 00

SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.

LE 7 20	LE 10 05	Saxton	AR 7 10	AR 2 45
7 35	10 20	Coalmont	6 55	2 30
7 40	10 25	Crawford	6 50	2 5
AR 7 50	AR 10 35	Dudley	LE 6 40	LE 2 15
		Broad Top City		

JOHN M'KILLIPS, Supt.
Huntingdon, Sept 21, 1871.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.
TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS.

Winter Arrangement.

Westward: Mail	Pass. Express	Fast Line	Mail Train	Stations.	Eastward: Accom.	Mail	Phila. Express
P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.		A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
4 50	6 12	11 14	10 41	N. Hamilton	10 01	4 00	.....
5 04	6 18	11 21	10 55	Mt. Union	9 53	3 53	.....
5 12	6 26	11 30	11 10	Mapleton	9 45	3 45	.....
5 29	6 34	11 37	11 26	Mill Creek	9 37	3 37	.....
5 35	6 45	11 53	11 50	Huntingdon	9 24	3 24	11 15
5 54	7 02	12 11	12 20	Petersburg	9 06	3 08	.....
6 07	7 10	12 21	12 32	Barree	8 58	3 00	.....
6 10	7 17	12 28	12 40	Spruce Creek	8 51	2 53	10 50
6 25	7 29	12 42	1 00	Birmingham	8 39	2 42	.....
6 32	7 35	12 50	1 08	Tyrone	8 32	2 35	10 34
6 44	7 45	1 01	1 22	Tipton	8 22	2 26	.....
6 50	7 50	1 07	1 30	Fostoria	8 18	2 21	.....
6 55	7 54	1 11	1 36	Bell's Mills	8 14	2 17	10 19
7 15	8 10	1 30	2 00	Altoona	7 55	2 00	10 05
P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.		A. M.	P. M.	P. M.

All trains East and West, with the exception of the Pacific Express East, which is followed closely by the Harrisburg Accommodation, stop at Huntingdon.

The Fast Line Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 7 58 P. M., and arrives at Altoona at 9 05 P. M.

The Pacific Express Westward leaves Huntingdon at 7 45 A. M. and arrives at Altoona at 9 05 A. M.

The Southern Express, Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 4 07 A. M., and arrives at Altoona at 5 20 A. M.

Cincinnati Express, Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 2 19 A. M., and arrives at Altoona at 3 45 A. M.

The Fast Line, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 12 50 A M. and arrives at Harrisburg at 3 55 P. M.

The Cincinnati Express, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 7 05 P. M., and arrives at Harrisburg at 10 35 P. M.

NORTH CENTRAL RAILWAY.—On and after all th, trains will leave Harrisburg, as follows:

NORTHWARD.

Stations.	Mail.	Fast Line.	Mail Train.	Buffalo Ex.
	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P M
Harrisburg, Leave	1 45	4 40	10 55	10 40
Harrisburg, Arrive				
Williamsport, Arrive	6 30	8 30	2 05	2 00
Elmira,	10 55		5 30	5 25
Canandaigua,			8 25	8 10
Rochester,			9 35	9 20
Buffalo,			12 50	12 10
Suspension Bridge,			1 20	12 30
Niagara Falls,			1 30	12 40
			A. M.	P M

SOUTHWARD.

Stations.	Buffalo Ex.	Accom.	Pacific Ex.	Ex. Press.	Mail.
	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Harrisburg, leave	4 05	7 30	11 45	7 35	2 15
Baltimore, arrive	7 20	P. M.	P. M.	10 45	6 50
		12 00	3 00	A. M.	
Washington, arrive	10 00		5 45	5 50	10 00

ED. S. YOUNG,
Dec, 20, 1871. General Passenger Agent.

READING RAIL ROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.
MONDAY, MAY 8TH, 1872.

Great Trunk Line from the North and North-West for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Ashland, Shamokin, Lebanon, Allentown, Easton, Ephrata, Lititz, Lancaster, Columbia, &c.

Trains leave Harrisburg for New York as follows: at 2.45, 8.10, a. m., and 2.40 p. m., connecting with similar trains on Pennsylvania Railroad, and arriving at New York at 10.07 a. m., 3.33 and 9.45 p. m. respectively.

Returning: Leave New York at 9.00 a. m. 12.30 noon and 5.45 p. m., Philadelphia at 7.30, 8.30 a. m., and 3.30 p. m.

Leave Harrisburg for Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Minersville, Ashland, Shamokin, Allentown and Philadelphia at 8.10 a. m., 2.00 and 4.05 p. m., stopping at Lebanon and principal way stations; the 4.05 p. m. train connecting for Philadelphia, Pottsville and Columbia only. For Pottsville, Schuylkill Haven and Auburn, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad leave Harrisburg at 3.40 p. m.

East Pennsylvania Railroad trains leave Reading for Allentown, Easton and New York at 4.34, 10.40 a. m., and 4.05 p. m. Returning, leave New York at 9.00 a. m., 12.30 Noon and 5.45 p. m. and Allentown at 7.30 a. m. 12.25 Noon, 2.15, 4.25 and 9.15 p. m.

Way Passenger Train leaves Philadelphia at 7.30 a. m., connecting with similar train on East Penna. Railroad, returning from Reading at 6.20 p. m., stopping at all stations.

Leave Pottsville at 9.00 a. m. and 2.30 p. m., Hernden at 10.00 a. m., Shamokin at 5.40 and 11.15 a. m., Ashland at 7.05 a. m., and 12.45 noon, Mahanoy City at 7.51 a. m. and 1.20 p. m., Tamaqua at 8.35 a. m. and 2.10 p. m. for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Harrisburg, &c.

Leave Pottsville via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad at 8.15 a. m. for Harrisburg, and 11.45 a. m., for Pinegrove and Tremont.

Pottsville Accommodation Train leaves Pottsville at 5.50 a. m., passes Reading at 7.25 a. m., arriving at Philadelphia at 9.50 a. m. Returning leaves Philadelphia at 5.15 p. m., passes Reading at 7.40 p. m., arriving at Pottsville at 9.20 p. m.

Pottstown Accommodation Train leaves Pottstown at 6.45 a. m., returning, leaves Philadelphia (Ninth and Green) at 4.30 p. m.

Columbia Railroad Trains leave Reading at 7.20 a. m., and 6.15 p. m., for Ephrata, Lititz, Lancaster, Columbia, &c. Returning leave Lancaster at 8.20 a. m. and 3.25 p. m., and Columbia at 8.15 a. m. and 3.15 p. m.

Perkiomen Railroad trains leave Perkiomen Junction at 7.15, 9.00 a. m., 3.00 and 5.45 p. m.; returning, leave Schwenksville at 6.30, 8.00 a. m., 1.05 Noon and 4.45 p. m. connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

Pickering Valley Railroad trains leave Phœnixville at 9.10 a. m., 3.10 and 5.50 p. m.; returning, leave Byers at 6.35 a. m., 12.45 noon, and 4.20 p. m., connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

Colebrookdale Railroad trains leave Pottstown at 9.40 a. m. and 1.20, 6.25 and 7.15 p. m., returning leave Mount Pleasant at 6.00, 8.00 and 11.25 a. m. and 3.25 p. m., connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

Chester Valley Railroad trains leave Bridgeport at 8.30 a. m., 2.40 and 5.33 p. m., returning, leave Downingtown at 6.55 a. m., 12.30 noon, and 5.40 p. m., connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

On Sundays: leave New York at 5.45 p. m., Philadelphia at 8.00 a. m. and 3.15 p. m., (the 8.00 a. m. train running only to Reading,) leave Pottsville at 8.00 a. m., leave Harrisburg at 2.45 a. m. and 2.00 p. m.; leave Allentown at 4.25 and 9.15 p. m.; leave Reading at 7.15 a. m. and 10.35 p. m. for Harrisburg, at 4.34 a. m. for New York, at 7.20 a. m. for Allentown, and 9.40 a. m. and 4.15 p. m. for Philadelphia.

Commutation, Mileage, Season, School and Excursion Tickets, to and from all points, at reduced rates.

Baggage checked through; 100 pounds allowed each Passenger.

J. E. WOOTTEN,
may15,72.] Asst. Supt. & Eng. Mach'ry.

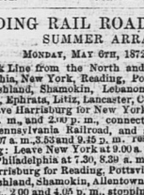
THE PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD will commence running through trains on Monday, 1st proximo.

For the present, the train will leave Cumberland for Pittsburgh at 3.15 A. M., but this will be changed so soon as a Summer Schedule is adopted.

The Accommodation Train will leave at 9 A. M.

D. D. ANGELL,
May 28, '71 Master of Transportation.

WARNING.



THIS MEDALLION IS EMBOSSED ON EVERY GENUINE HOWE SEWING MACHINE.

MANY CITIZENS of this county who, had been persuaded to buy other kinds of Sewing Machines, which seemed at *first* to work well on a tolerable range of work, have expressed to me their *regrets* that the genuine original Elias Howe Sewing Machine—the best in the world—had not been brought to their notice before purchasing. And judging from the number of offers I have, to trade Howe machines for all other kinds, I estimate that the people of this county have lost more than $20,000 by failing to get, at the first, the *genuine Howe Machine.* It is made on sound mechanical principles, avoids rickety cog-wheels, and is so constructed as to have perfect control by adjustment, and provision made to restore lost motion when it wears, thereby securing extraordinary *durability,* and adaptation to the greatest range of work. Now as my traveling agents may not be able to visit every person in time, and as many inferior machines of different kinds are still being urged on the public, I hereby GIVE NOTICE, that before you spend your time or money on any other machine, the safest plan is, either to write to me direct, or inquire of agents for the famous *Elias Howe,* machine, from Brown's Carpet Store, Huntingdon, Pa., and take no agents word for it, that the machine is genuine, unless it has the medallion at the head of this article, imbedded in the bed plate of every machine.

JAS. A. BROWN,
Huntingdon, Pa., Gen. Agent for Hunt. Co.
Feb.14,1872–6mos.

HEADQUARTERS FOR FINE *CANDIES, TOYS, FRUITS, NUTS, &c,* is at D. S. Africa's Variety Store, No. 423, in the Diamond. Also, can be had, a fine assortment of WATCHES, JEWELRY, PEN KNIVES, POCKET BOOKS, TRAVELING SATCHELS, FANCY SOAPS, HAIR OILS, PERFUMERY, &C. Dow's Celebrated Ice Cream Soda Water, in season, at D. S. Africa's Variety Store, No. 423, in the Diamond.
March 15, tf.

Boots, Shoes and Leather.

WHOLESALE MANUFACTORY
OF
BOOTS AND SHOES,
Huntingdon, Pa.

The attention of Merchants is called to our

Mens' Farming Balmoral Plow Shoes.

Mens' Brogan Shoes

Mens' Kip Boots.

Mens' all Calf Boots.

Women's and Misses' Calf Polish and Balmoral Shoes.

Women's and Misses' Tampico Goat, Polish and Balmoral Shoes.

All the Calf and Kip we work is Country Tanned, Slaughtered Stock, no Steam Tanned Stock used.

All goods put up in the most THOROUGH and SUBSTANTIAL MANNER.

All our own Stock and Work guaranteed.

For Terms, Prices, &c., address

THE KEYSTONE BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTURING CO.,
oct4-1y. HUNTINGDON, PA.

REMOVED TO THE NORTH EAST Corner of the Diamond.

CAN'T BE BEATEN!

JOHN H. WESTBROOK

Respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity that he has just received from the city a new and splendid stock of

LEATHERS,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS,

Hosiery, Shoe Findings, Carpet Sacks, Trunks, &c., &c., &c., &c.

All of which he is prepared to sell at greatly reduced prices.

Don't forget the new stand in the Diamond. Old customers and the public generally are invited to call.
Jan. 4, '71.

DOWN WITH PRICES.

WILLIAM AFRICA

has just opened up a large and varied assortment of
BOOTS,
SHOES,
LADIES' GAITERS,
GLOVE KID SHOES,

and a large supply of heavy work, suitable for men and boys, at very low prices.

I have at all times an assortment of

HANDSOME BOOTS AND SHOES

on hand, which will be disposed of at as reasonable rates as the market will admit of. My stock was selected with great care, and I can confidently recommend all articles in my establishment.

Particular attention paid to the manufacture of customer work, and orders solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed in all orders.

WILLIAM AFRICA.
Jan. 4, '71.

JOHN C. MILLER.

(Successor to C. H. Miller & Son,)

DEALER IN EVERY

VARIETY OF

LEATHER AND

SHOE FINDINGS,

HILL STREET,

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

Jan. 4, 1871.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF BOOTS AND SHOES, AT SHAFFER'S NEW STORE.

CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his old friends and customers, that he has just received from the East a large and well selected stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES!

For Men, Women and Children,

which he is prepared to sell a trifle lower than any other establishment in town. Being a practical shoemaker, and having had considerable experience, he flatters himself that his stock cannot be surpassed in the county.

Give him a call, at the

CHEAP BOOT AND SHOE STORE,

(West end of the Diamond)

HUNTINGDON. PA.

Customer work made to order. in a neat and durable manner.

GEO. SHAFFER.
Jan. 4, '71.

Miscellaneous.

WM. WILLIAMS, MANUFACTURER OF

MARBLE MANTLES, MONUMENTS.

HEADSTONES, &C.,

HUNTINGDON, PA

PLASTER PARIS CORNICES,

MOULDINGS. &C

ALSO SLATE MANTLES FURNISHED TO ORDER.
Jan. 4, '71.

H. ROBLEY, *MERCHANT TAYLOR,*

Has removed to one door south of the Bee Hive, on Montgomery street, where he is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line of business.

He has just received a full line of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, OVERCOATINGS,

and he solicits a call from the public, promising to make goods to order, in a workmanlike manner.

MORRISON HOUSE,

OPPOSITE PENNSYLVANIA R. R. DEPOT

HUNTINGDON, PA.

J. H. CLOVER, Prop.
April 5, 1871–1y.

Hardware.

H. S. WHARTON. J. M. MAGUIRE.

WHARTON & MAGUIRE,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

FOREIGN AND AMERICAN

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

IN

LEISTER'S NEW BUILDING,

HUNTINGDON, PA.,

OFFER VERY GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO

BUILDERS,

IN

GLASS,
GLASS,
GLASS,
GLASS,
GLASS,

WHITE LEAD, PAINTS OF ALL KINDS,

OILS, NAILS, LOCKS, HINGES,
OILS, NAILS, LOCKS, HINGES,
OILS, NAILS, LOCKS, HINGES,
OILS, NAILS, LOCKS, HINGES,

And Everything Pertaining to Builders,

—ALSO—

DOTY'S PATENT

WASHING MACHINE

UNIVERSAL

CLOTHES WRINGERS,

TORRY'S PATENT ICE CREAM

FREEZERS,

OF ALL SIZES.

WE ALSO OFFER THE FAMOUS

"NIAGARA"
"NIAGARA"
"NIAGARA"
"NIAGARA"
"NIAGARA"

COOK STOVE,
COOK STOVE,
COOK STOVE,
COOK STOVE,
COOK STOVE,

So highly recommended by every person using the same.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR

HEATING AND COOK STOVES,

Of all descriptions, including the

POPULAR

MORNING-GLORY.

—ALSO—

REAPERS AND MOWERS,

HORSE HAY-RAKES,

GUM SPRING GRAIN DRILLS,

PLOUGHS,
SHOVEL MOULDL,
HARROW TEETH,

HORSE SHOES, IRON, &c., &c.

HUBS,
SPOKES,
FELLOES,
SHAFTS,
TONGUES,

SLEIGH RUNNERS AND FENDERS,

SLEIGH ROBES, STEEL TYRE,

SENECA FALLS AND READING

THIMBLE SKEINS, & PIPE BOXES

Ever before offered in this part of the State.

SEND FOR OUR PRICES

Miscellaneous.

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR
10 Years of a Public Test
Has proved
DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR

To have more merit than any similar preparation ever offered the public.

It is rich in the medicinal qualities of Tar, and unequaled for diseases of the Throat and Lungs, performing the most remarkable cures.

Coughs, Colds, Chronic Coughs.
It effectually cures them all

Asthma and Bronchitis.
It has cured so many cases it has been pronounced a specific for these complaints.

For Pains in Breast, Side or Back,
Gravel or Kidney Disease,
Disease of the Urinary Organs,
Jaundice or any Liver Complaint,
It has no equal.

It is also a superior Tonic,
Restores the Appetite,
Strengthens the System,
Restores the weak and Debilitated,
Causes the Food to Digest,
Removes Dyspepsia and Indigestion,
Prevents Malarous Fevers,
Gives tone to your system.

TRY DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR.

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR
Has proved itself in thousands of cases capable of curing all diseases of the Throat and Lungs.

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR
Cures all Chronic Coughs, and Coughs and Colds, more effectually than any other remedy.

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR
Has cured cases of Consumption pronounced incurable by physicians.

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR
Has cured so many cases of Asthma and Bronchitis that it has been pronounced a specific for these complaints.

PURIFY YOUR BLOOD.

DR. CROOK'S COMPOUND
SYRUP OF POKE ROOT.

Wherever Poke Root grows, it has a local reputation as a Blood Purifier, and for the cure of Rheumatism. With all this local reputation, and the praise of distinguished Physicians, (Drs. Coe, Lee, King, Wilson, M. Hunt, Griffits, Copland and others,) who have tested its medical powers; it has been neglected by the profession at large, as much through a want of a proper appreciation of its merits, as a knowledge of the proper way to prepare it for medical use. Dr. Oliver Crook, (a physician who devotes his entire time to the duties of his profession), has fully tested the active medical qualities of Poke Root during the last 25 years, and unhesitatingly pronounces it to have MORE MERIT—for diseases depending on a depraved condition of the blood,—than any and all other articles named in the Materia Medica. Under his instructions our Chemists have combined the active medical qualities of Poke Root with the best Tonic Preparation of Iron, and we offer this preparation to the public under the above name.
Oct.4,1871–1y.

DRUGS!! DRUGS!! DRUGS!!

(Stock New and perfectly Pure,)

J. R. PATTON

Near the Depot, Huntingdon, Pa.

PATENT MEDICINES, PERFUMERY,
NOTIONS, PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES,
TOBACCO, SEGARS, AND PIPES,

FAMILY GROCERIES.

Crackers, Nuts, Fruits, &c., &c., &c.

Choice Wines, Brandy, Gin, &c., &c.,

and pure old Monongahela Rye whisky for family medicinal use.

Special care given to filling Prescriptions.

Call at the Depot Drug Store for any and everything you may need in our line.

MEDICINES. MEDICINES.
Jan. 4, '71.

IMPORTANT TO BUILDERS.

BURCHINELLS'

NEW PLANING MILL.

T. Burchinell & Son having just completed the erection of a first-class Planing Mill at Huntingdon, Pa., are prepared to fill all orders for Building Materials of all kinds, such as yellow and white pine flooring, Weather boarding, Door and Window Frames, Blinds, Sash, Shutters, Doors, Brackets and Scroll Work at shortest notice and on reasonable terms. Wood Mouldings of every description and turned work in all its varieties. Their mill being situated on the main line of the Penna. Railroad and Canal, they enjoy superior facilities for the shipment of material to all sections of the State.

The senior proprieter of the firm being a practical builder and architect is prepared to furnish plans, specifications and detailed drawings for buildings in whole or in part as may be desired.

All orders promptly and faithfully filled.

Address T. BURCHINELL & SON.
Huntingdon, Pa.
Jan. 4, '71.

A FARM FOR SALE.—A tract of farm and timber land, in Oneida and Henderson townships, 2½ miles from the borough of Huntingdon, is offered for sale, on reasonable terms, containing about ONE HUNDRED ACRES, between 50 and 60 acres of which are cleared and under cultivation. The up land is of a fair grain raising quality with some fifteen acres of fine meadow bottom, and the balance is principally covered with a good quality of timber, mostly white pine and hemlock, with a good saw mill seat, and never failing water power thereon.

The improvements are a neat two-story frame house and frame stable, with other outbuildings and conveniences, and a young thriving orchard of choice fruit trees.

For further particulars, and terms of sale, inquire of the undersigned, at Huntingdon, or on the premises.
nov29-tf. R. McDIVITT.

LUKE REILLY.

MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER IN

BREAD, CAKES, PIES, CONFECTIONERY,

AND DEALER IN

GROCERIES, SYRUPS, &c., &c., &c.,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Bakery on Moore street, and Store at the Corner of Fourth and Allegheny.

Dealers will be supplied at prices as low as can be had from Philadelphia. [ap.26,'71.

Miscellaneous.

VINEGAR BITTERS